"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
ARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,022—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th April.
ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
x. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
				Friday.
* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
L. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and ondon.
† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No assengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from rindisi to London by the Mail route can be btained, and Coupons are issued for places in he Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon t the previous day.
While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers or Australia tranship at Colombo:—

19th April	17th May.	14th June.
3rd May	31st ,,	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ny port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
O TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, he St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
O TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
O TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
HISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras nd Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	13th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class assengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th April 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893 at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

RINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

DRESS SUITS.

WE ARE NOTED FOR SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.
THE STYLE AND MATERIALS } RS. 75 TO RS. 123.
WORN TO-DAY.
HOAR & Co., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments:—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ...per dozen	71 8	80 4

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy" ...per dozen	44 0	49 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit ...per dozen	39 8	44 0

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ...per dozen	35 4	40 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY—PRICE RS. 20.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1893.

THACKER & CO., LD.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
AND
DRY PLATES
OF ALL SIZES
JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "SUTLEJ."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

TABLE CUTLERY.

PHILLIPS and Co.'s Ivorine Handled Knives are strongly recommended, especially for up-country use where the climate is hot and dry, as Ivorine stands all extremes of temperature, &c., does not split, and in appearance is similar to Ivory.

	Per Doz. Rs. as.		Per Pair. Rs. as.
Meat Knives, "Ivorine"	17 8	Meat Carvers, "Ivorine"	7 8
Dessert Knives, ,,	14 8	Game Carvers	7 8

Knive Sharpeners, each Rs. 3.

		Rs. as.			Rs. as.
Meat Knives, Buck Horn Handles	Per Doz.	9 8	Meat Carvers, Buck Horn Handles	Per Pair	3 8
Forks ,, ,, ,,	,,	4 8	Game Carvers ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 4
Dessert Knives ,, ,, ,,	,,	7 8	Knife Sharpers ,, ,, ,,	Each	1 0
Forks ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 12			

N. B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our Catalogue and Advertised PRICES are charged 10 Per Cent. extra.

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA:— "Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The task changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

PROCURABLE AT

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS:
BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.

BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN. FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these WATERS is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay, FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per Dozen. Rs. as.		Per Dozen. Rs. as.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	0 12	Plain Ærated Water	0 12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0 12	Medicinal Soda Water	1 0
Lemonade	1 0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	1 0
Tonic Water	1 0	Seltzer Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Gingerade	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

HOMEWARD BOUND THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening
LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
JUST ADDED, NOW ON VIEW.

A Wax-work life-like Tableau representing the room in detail of
THE AUSTRALIAN WINDSOR MURDERER,
In which the fearful crime was committed and showing
WILLIAM ALIAS DEEMING.

And his hapless victim—MISS EMILIE MATHER—after he had thrust her into the grave dug beneath the hearthstone, and before he had covered her up in cement.

A CARD. Madame Bitina begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLER: PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
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PALACE OF WONDERS
ON MAIDAN, NEAR GAIETY THEATRE,
"WATER NYMPH"
"ROLLA,"
and "SWINGING HEAD"
Are now the sensation and talk of Bombay.
Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 6 to 11 p.m.
By MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
ADMISSION, Re. 1. Children, Soldiers, Sailors and Servants Half Price.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 6th April, 1893.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.

THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.
For particulars apply to
MR. JAMES CRADDOCK,
Nessville, Simla.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the Board of Directors Mr. I. O'CALLAGHAN will act as AGENT of this Company during the absence of Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. BISSET, C. I. E., R. E., on leave with effect from the 8th April, 1893.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent,
Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT
WEAR "JAEGER'S"
PURE WOOL UNDER VESTS,
GREY AND WHITE.
SPECIAL LIGHT MAKES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, } HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
The Year-Book of Treatment for 1893	5	8
The Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index, 1893	5	8
Electricity in the Service of Man, 1890	7	8
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Draughtman's Hand Book of Plan and Map Drawing	6	12
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Hayward's Bismark Intime, 1890	4	0
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Palmer's Arabic Manual, 1891	5	8
Clarke's Persian Manual	5	8
Schnurman's Russian Manual, 1888	5	8
Emanuel's Diamonds and Precious Stones	4	8
Keene's Fall of the Moghul Empire, 1887	4	12
Fergusson's History of Modern Architecture, 2 vols, 1891	26	4
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NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

	Rs.	as.
Neale's Medical Digest, 1840-90	12	12
Dixson's Pharmacology, 1887	6	0
Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis, 1890	15	0
Wood's Therapeutics, 1888	12	0
Hare's Practical Therapeutics, 1890	12	0
Thomas' Diseases of Women, 1891	18	12
Ziegler's General and Special Pathological Anatomy, 3 vols, 1887	27	0
Ashby and Wright's Diseases of Children, 1892	18	8
Fagge's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols, 1891	30	0
Morris' Book on Health	15	8
Gross on Impotence and Sterility, 1890	6	0
Cassell's Book of Family Physician, 1891	15	8
Hestley's Veterinary Remedies	2	8
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	9	0
Dickinson's Diseases of the Tongue, 1888	5	4
Ballantyne's Diseases of Infancy, 1891	7	4
Meyer on Eye Diseases, 1887	17	4
Church's Food Grains of India	4	8
Parvin's Science and Art of Obstetrics	12	0
Newman's Malignant Disease of Throat and Nose	6	4
Remsen's Inorganic Chemistry, 1889	11	0
Winckel's Midwifery, 1890	18	0
Carpenter's Microscope and its Revelations, 1891	20	0
Duckworth on Gout, 1890	17	12
Heath's Dictionary of Surgery, 2 vols., 1889	24	0
McBride's Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 1892	18	12
Waller's Human Physiology, 1891	12	8
Garrod on Rheumatism, 1890	14	12
Fraenkel on Bacteriology, 1891	13	12
Hamilton's Fractures and Dislocations, 1891	21	0
Holme's Surgery, 1888	18	12
Landlot's Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye	20	8
Osler's Practice of Medicine, 1892	18	0
Webster on Female Pelvic Anatomy, 1892, with Original Col. Illustrations	30	0
Gribble's Medical Jurisprudence, 1892	5	8
Morris' on Gynæcology, 1891	3	8

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE AND DIRECTOR..........HARRY STANLEY.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TO-MORROW NIGHT, } SATURDAY, 8th April.
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA, BURLESQUE PANTOMIME AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.
(12th Year of Organization.)
For the first time in Bombay with Original Scenery and Mechanical Effects,
THE LATE DION BOUCICAULT'S
Realistic, Emotional, and Pathetic Drama, in Prologue and 4 Acts, entitled.
THE STREETS OF LONDON.
THE STREETS OF LONDON.

PRICES:—Stalls, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Military in Uniform to Second and Back Seats only half price.

Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows St., where Tickets for all parts of the House can be obtained.

T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned GUMNA MOTI and BAL BHAI GOVINDJI TURWARI hereby give Notice to Public that we have CONTRACTED TO PURCHASE from DALICHUND OKAJI and VUNNA OKHAJI, the following property:—

All that leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the North side of Ripon Cross Road without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under E Ward Nos. 4059, 4061 and 4062, and Street Nos. 246, 247, and 249, containing by admeasurement (1976) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Goolam Hoosain Maistery, on the West by the house of Sivoo Saiboo and Mahadoo Saiboo, on the North by the house of Arab Abdool Kurrim and on the South by the said Ripon Road.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned purchasers at their residence at Withalwadly, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1893.

ગમના મોતી,
તરવારી બાલાભાઈ ગોવીનદજી,
Purchasers.

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly Twenty-fifth (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1892 has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on or after FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 6th April, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 6th April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg & Wg. Co., Ld.,
J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
By FLEMING SHAW & Co., his Attorneys.
Bombay, 29th March, 1893.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ..	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co, Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THE TEA OF TEAS! Try our HIMALAYA GEM. The Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. No other firm in India allows this.—EDWARDS & Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE only FIRM in India which repairs and replaces new springs to Air-Guns with 3 months' guarantee; in case of breakage a new one is replaced free. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

WANTED, 2,000 lbs. fairly Good second-hand SMALL PICA TYPE. Apply to "B 41," care of this Office.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESS-MAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, SMALL BUNGALOW or ROOMS, in or near the Fort. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply "A," care of this Paper.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z," care of this Office.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

TO LET, from 1st May next, a cool comfortable BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, with outhouses and stabling, open to westerly Sea-breeze. Apply to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Government Contractor, No. 110, Old Imambara, Jail Road.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

L. G., Bombay, says:—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwur, is the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. I have been most comfortable in every way, the service being particularly good and the table excellent.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIVALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, fresh, just unpacked. Per lb. on cut As. 12. Whole Loaf per lb. As. 11. Original Cases per lb. As. 10—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

THE New Patent "CAVALRY STROP" with tin of lightening RAZOR PASTE, Rs 2-4, Cash or V.P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

JUST UNPACKED.—Atkinson's Delicate Perfumes, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Moss, Rose, Opoponax, Patchouli, Sweet Briar, Toilet, Wood Violet, Ylangylance, &c., &c. White Rose in 1, 2, 4, and 8 ozs. Bot.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Meadow Street, as follows:—

A choice collection of Indian curiosities, consisting of Kashmere, Jeypore, and Moradabad made copper, brass, wood and ivory ornaments, in varieties.

Also another lot of China and Japan se cups and saucers, vases, w ... toilet sets, silk shawls, silver jewellery, bronzed old ornaments, &c.

1 case gold threads.
1 bale woolen blankets.
1 cottage Piano, brand new.
On account of Hajee Adam Lutib.
17 musical boxes.
On account of the concerned.
9 cases tin toys.
1 " China crape pieces.
50 " condensed milk.
100 pieces Brushel velvet carpets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, OILMAN-STORES, FIXTURES, BEDSTEADS AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cullian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, at the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.—

A quantity of wines, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, sherry, liqueurs, fixtures, &c., also oilmanstore and provisions, single and double iron bedsteads, bentwood, furniture glass ware, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A consignment of blacking in bottles, black and blue-black inks in bottles, kid reviver, harness composition, brown polish, elastic polish, plate powder, bottles of gum, waterproofing, &c.

Also 50 dozen Ladies' and Men's cotton silk and Alpacca Umbrellas.

1 case 112 lbs paraffine wax.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new spring landau.
1 handsome new victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME PIANOFORTES.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following pianos, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-law, proceeding to England—

1 rich-toned square pianoforte, by S. Rose & Co.; 1 Canterbury; and 1 piano-stool.

The property of other gentlemen—
1 sweet-toned square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp.
1 sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Soundy & Co.
The same are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. ESACK HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED.

269 pearls weighing about 218 carats.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHENDY BAZAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Chagbai and Premabai, wife (now widows) of Thacker Dossabhai Ooarjee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of government land, situate on the west side of Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 712 and 713 new No. 7881, old Survey Nos. 1178 and 1179 and new Survey No. 4513, together with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 109 and afterwards under Nos. 115 and 116 and now under ward No. 8 95 and street Nos. 538, 51, 542, 40 and 42, and bounded on the east by the said Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage common to these premises and to the premises belonging to Cursetjee Maneckjee, and beyond that by the property of the said Cursetjee Manockjee, on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Framji, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper Second Street and the said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the underwriters—
S H 534-56—11 cases tins assorted jams, by Cross and Blackwell, damaged by salt water, s.s. "Kinloch."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 Strong built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Second-hand four-seated open carriage.
A handsome grey country bred saddle horse, 14-2½, good tempered, no vice.
1 handsome strong landau, in good order.
1 strong bay waler 14-2, a splendid and powerful carriage horse, aged.
1 handsome dark bay Persian horse, 14-2½, 8 years, believed perfectly sound, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 high wheeled dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong chesnut gelding, 15-2, goes well in harness.
1 bay mare, 5 years, broken to harness.
1 bay waler gelding "Cruncher" 6 years, believed sound—Hunted regularly with the Bombay Hounds, sold on account of owner going home.
1 handsome strong victoria very light.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Grange," Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns of sorts, anthurium, deffenbachia, heffmania, begonias, &c., the property of Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The plants are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 33, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, a firstrate mahogany, Cottage Pianoforte, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, &c, the property of Captain T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of WALTER SHIMWELL Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain C. F. HARRISON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles, revolvers, pistols, daggers, bayonets, swords, cartridge, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney, Messrs BENNETT and Co will on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p m sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, silverware, table and hanging lamps, copper and brass utensils, plated, glass and crockery ware, globe lamps, a strong built shigram, and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of Auction.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1893.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail.—28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 36

GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints	Rs. 16

BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints	Rs. 12

Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank),
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
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6	"	3	"	"
3	"	2	"	"

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
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HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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H. CHALMERS,
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Half-yearly	" 6
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Roberts, Church Gate Station, 7 a.m.
Arrival of Sir George White from Jodhpur.
Sale of Fancy Work, Town Hall.
Adjourned Meeting re Lord Harris Institute, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Byculla Club Dinner to Lord Roberts, 8 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Verawal (s), from Calcutta ; Shanghai (s), London ; and Armenia (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Balduino (s), for Genoa ; Ancona (-), China ; and Dragoman (s), Marseilles.

Polo.—There will be polo, to-day, at 5 o'clock.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Safari entered, and the s. s. Leander left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Armenia entered, and the s. s. Kapurthala, Ancona, and Domenico Balduino left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant.

Departure of Ranees.—Her Highness the Ranee of Baroda, accompanied by the Ranee of Sawantwadi, left Bombay for Khandalla, by the 10 o'clock train from the Victora Terminus, on Wednesday night.

Arrival.—Maharaja Shri Sewsingbji of Rajpipla, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived at the Grant Road Railway Station, on Wednesday morning. His Highness has taken up his residence, at Walkeshwar Road.

Sudden Death.—A Mahomedan mendicant, aged about eighty years, suddenly fell down in a fainting fit on Erskine Road, yesterday, and died shortly afterwards. The matter was reported to the Deputy Coroner, who allowed the body to be disposed of without holding an inquest.

Collision in the Harbour.—Salla Mahomed Nacoba, of the bugla Ashamee, has reported to the Port Officer, that while coming into the harbour on Wednesday night under sail, his vessel was run into by a steamer that was going out of the harbour. The bugla was struck on the bows. The damage sustained by its owners is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a Mahar girl, named Ramee, aged eight years. The girl was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private labour-cart, while she was playing on the Haines Road opposite her house. The girl was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Street Accident.—A Hindu boy, Heeralal Sapproo, aged ten years, residing at Walkeshwar, while playing on the road with other children, on Wednesday, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria, which was driven by Sulleman Valley. The boy sustained a fracture to his left arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by some friends, where he was detained.

The Brutal Assault.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the case, in which Mahadeo Viram was charged with causing grievous hurt to Virchand Rewa by means of a stone, was called on for judgment yesterday. The facts of the case have already been published in these columns. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sale of Fancy Work.—Under the kindly supervision of Mrs Birdwood, wife of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Senior Member of Council, a sale of useful and fancy work was opened last evening in the Durbar Room, of the Town Hall, and, as might have been anticipated, was largely attended and liberally patronised. The proceeds of the sale, which will be continued to-day and to-morrow, will be devoted towards the repairing fund of the Bombay Baptist Church.

Madame Cora's Exhibition.—In a spacious tent on the *maidan* Madame Cora, the well-known entertainer, has opened a novel exhibition of the Maskelyne and Cooke type on the maidan, near the Gaiety Theatre, in which are three marvellous illusions. Two of them the "living head" and the "bisected lady" have been seen before in Bombay, but the most marvellous is the "water-nymph," which has never before been seen in Bombay. The exhibition is well worth a visit, and should prove popular with the Bombay public.

Assault.—Joosub Mahomed, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton with causing hurt to Arab Hoosein Shaik Abdul Kadar. On Wednesday the accused while under the influence of liquor assaulted the complainant with a bamboo stick, inflicting a wound. Accused in his defence admitted that he was remonstrating with his tailor about some money, when complainant came and caught him by the neck and pushed him violently. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m:—

Overture	Macbeth	Hatton.
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne.
Valse	Sweet Briar	Lowthian.
Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	Van Maanen.
Selection	Fauvette	Messager.
Galop	Danse de Cosaques	Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Charge of Criminal Trespass.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, the case in which a Hindoo widow, named Gungabai, had charged Chutterbhooj Hemraj and three others with criminal trespass, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Raghooji, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Inverarity for the first and second accused, Mr. Brown for the third, and Mr. De Souza for the fourth accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate discharged the accused, observing that there was no independent evidence to support the complainant's case.

Alleged Defamation.—The case in which Kashinath Vithal charged Purushram Suriarji with defamation was disposed of by Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. The case for the prosecution was that at a caste dinner the accused made a public statement to the effect that the complainant and his family were excommunicated at Bassein. The defence was that the statement made by the accused was a true one. The Magistrate, in deciding the case, remarked that there was no proof of the complainant or his family being excommunicated, but as the accused appeared to have made the statement in good faith his Worship discharged him.

A False Complaint.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Gray charged Jewa Hurryba with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and a quantity of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 561, the property of Luximon Hurryba, a brother of the accused. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused and the complainant are both brothers and live together. The property in question was a part of their ancestral property, and the Magistrate held that the accused had a right to remove the property. The Magistrate discharged the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 50, which amount his Worship ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

Gaiety Theatre.—The veteran and popular theatrical manager Mr. Harry Stanley is now travelling towards Bombay, having concluded a phenomenal season of five months at Calcutta. The company will inaugurate a short season at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening. The initial production will be Dion Boucicault's emotional drama, entitled "The Streets of London," which had a lengthened run on its first representation. New and elaborate scenic effects have been specially prepared for the opening night, and Mr. Harry Stanley will be seen as Tom Trumper, a part in which he is seen to the greatest advantage, and regarded by himself as the greatest triumph he has ever achieved. A brisk demand for reserved seats has already set in at the Star Tobacco Company's Box office, in Medows Street.

Defamation of a Mahratta.—Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Krishna Luximon and Tookaram Soomaji were charged with defaming Narsoo Ganoo. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant belonged to the Mahratta caste and some time ago his daughter was betrothed to the son of Kondaji Vithuji. The day for the marriage was also fixed and caste dinner given previous to the ceremony. At the dinner the accused declared that the father of the bride was not a Mahratta but a low-caste man. The bridegroom, thereupon, broke off the engagement. The complainant then had his daughter betrothed to another man. The accused then applied to his caste to excommunicate the complainant and his family. The second man with whom the complainant's daughter's marriage was arranged refused to marry her unless the complainant cleared his character in respect of the charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined both of them Rs. 150 each.

The Late Mr. Sorabjee S. Bangalee.—The third day's funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Bengalee were solemnized yesterday morning at his house in the Fort, Dustoor Shums-ul-Ulma Peshotun Byramjee Sunjana, High Priest of the Parsis of Bombay, officiating, assisted by Dustoor Cursetjee Rustumjee and other priests. The ceremony was attended by the deceased gentleman's nearest relatives and friends, numbering about a hundred. The prayers commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning and terminated at 7. At the conclusion of this solemn duty, it was announced that about Rs. 5,500 were subscribed in the name of Mr. Sorabjee, from whose funds Rs. 2,000 were set apart, Rs. 500 were given by his mother, Rs. 500 by his three daughters, Rs. 500 by his widow, Rs. 500 by Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Rs. 500 by Mr. and Mrs Dosabhoy Framjee and his son, Mr. Jehangir, and the rest by others in smaller amounts. From the bulk of this sum, a gold medal and two or three silver medals are to be struck with an effigy of Mr. Bengalee with an appropriate inscription on them, to be given away as prizes at the annual exhibitions of the Parsi girls' schools of Bombay to the pupils who are found to be deserving of these distinctions. Dustoor Peshotun then delivered an eloquent and impressive address, bemoaning the untimely death of Mr. Bengalee, recounting his numerous services not only to the Parsi community but to other nationalities, his earnest and zealous advocacy of female education, the introduction of lady-doctors in our society, and his contributions to Guzerati literature, and inducing his countrymen to cultivate the arts of athletics and other manly sports. Quoting from a text in the Zend Avesta, the learned high priest said that Mr. Sorabjee had acted up to the sacred words : "Think of good actions, do good, and utter good words." In conclusion, the speaker exhorted his hearers to show sympathy to those who were dear and near to the late philanthropist, and asked the public to assemble in a body and resolve upon a permanent memorial as a return for his universal benevolence and love of mankind. The sermon was listened to with deep attention, and the assembly, before dispersing, expressed their condolence with the family of Mr. Bengalee.

The Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 31st March, 1893 :—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Bai Dinbai Nasserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Ardaseer Nasserwanjee Mody and relatives on the occasion of the third day ceremony of the death of Mr. Eduljee Ardaseer Mody, and Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless Sons contributed on the third day ceremony of their cousin, Bai Soonabai, wife of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Bhatha, and daughter of Mr. Framjee Nowrojee Bai Sheb, each Rs. 50 ; Mr. H. Couldrey, Rs. 30 ; Major Gerald Martin, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Secretary "Aryan Lodge," and in loving memory of Mr. Ruttonjee D. Dinshaw by Mr. Muncherjee D. Dinshaw Adenwalla, each Rs. 25 ; her Highness Maharani Surnomoye, C.I., Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F. Commodore, Bai Bachoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sethna, in memory of her mother, Bai Bhikaiji, Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 20 ; the Maharani of Balrampur and Bai Perozbai, widow of Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Dubash, each Rs. 15 ; Lt.-Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C.I.E., H. C., I.M.C. the late Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, Mr. Fred. Yorke-Smith, M.A., Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas, Mr. John C. Anderson, bar.-at-law, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. C. E. Fox, M.A. bar.-at-law, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B., Surg. Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholu, Mr. Budruddin Tyebji, bar.-at-baw, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. C. Marcks, and a Friend, each Rs. 10 ; Mr. Kaikosroo Dadabhoy Nadershaw, Rs. 7 ; J. G. (monthly subscriber) Rs. 6 ; the Hon'ble M. H. Birdwood, C.S., the Nawab Saheb of Janjira (when in Bombay), Col. J. Biddulph, Rao Bahadur Virprasad Tapiprasad, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Messrs. Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Nurrotamdas, F. A. R., W. T. O'. B., Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. Dorabjee Pallonjee Powalla, Mr. E. M. Slater, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S., A Catholic, Mr. J. M. Drennan, H. G., Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgur, Mr. D. D. Postwalla, and Babu Hara Chandra Chowduri, each Rs. 5 ; sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 21. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, resumed the enquiry at the morgue, touching the death of Rowjee Luxmon, a muccadum of porters in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Dadar Station.

Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen appeared on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company, while Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, represented Mr. Branson, the driver of up-goods train No. 152, by which the is deceased supposed to have been run over and killed.

Ranoo Shaba said : I am a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway for the last two years. I remember the night the deceased was killed. On that night I was firing in Mr. Branson's engine. I saw the Dadar signals that night. On leaving Matoonga I saw two signals, but I do not know which they were. They were both green. They remained green until we had passed them. After we had passed the green signals, I saw a red signal. The red signal was then signalled near the Bombay end of the platform. I have nothing to do with the brake. I was coaling. It is my duty to look out for signals. My engine whistled immediately after leaving Matoonga Station. Driver Mr. Branson used the whistle. I don't know why Mr. Branson whistled. Besides me there was another fireman on the engine. He was looking after the brake. Mr. Branson was sitting in his usual place on the engine.

Witness in cross-examination by Mr. Byrne, said : This was the third occasion on which I went with Mr. Branson. Mr. Branson was awake and sober at Matoonga as well as at Dadar Station. There are two signals between Matoonga and Dadur. The two signals that that I saw after leaving Matoonga Station were of green colour. I gave evidence at the departmental inquiry and was questioned by Mr. Sargent. I did not state to Mr. Sargent at that enquiry, that when we passed Matoonga the Dadar signals were at danger but driver Branson whistled and they were made green. If the driver sees that the signals are against it is the practice to whistle. I did not see any hand signal given on the Dadar platform. I was busily engaged in trimming coal. I did not hear anything said from the platform as we passed it. I did not hear Driver Branson say anything as we passed the station platform. I do not know at what rate we were going when we passed the platform, but we were going at the usual speed. The steam was shut off. When I say that we were going at the usual speed, I mean that we were going at the speed with which we were to stop at the station, and I did not notice that the train stopped at the end of the platform and then went on again, and I have never noticed porters and others working at a train crossing the line between the waggons when the train is in motion. At Dadar Station when the starting signal is at danger I have seen goods train being taken past it by hand signals. Just before we stopped the other fireman also put on the tender brake. That did not stop the trains. Mr. Branson the driver put on the vacuum brake. I did not hear any noise of the buffers colliding with each other when we stopped. I did not see the body of the deceased. Mr. Branson did not tell me to examine the wheel of the engine.

Tatia Makoonda, an oilman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway and doing duty on No. 152 up-goods train on the night in question, was then called and examined and the inquest was then adjourned.

Mr. F. W. Lowndes in "The Medical Magazine" takes up the old subject of the expediency of choosing coroners from the medical rather than the legal profession. There are now, he states, more than fifty medical coroners in England and Wales, or one-sixth of the whole number of coroners ; and in Ireland the proportion of medical coroners amounts to one-third, or double that of England. The latter fact is believed to be due to the circumstance that in the Sister Isle the medical profession occupies a higher position, and its members are more respected. In Mr. Lowndes' opinion the election of coroners is now in the hands of borough or county councillors, a body large enough to prevent wire-pulling, and small enough to be accessible to every candidate, while its members are on the whole a better elective body than the freeholders of past days.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

GAMBLERS OR DACOITS?

IMPERATRIX vs. RAKDIA BIN PITAMBER AND THREE OTHERS.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in November last, convicted them of dacoity and sentenced them each to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The four accused and another person were charged with having, on the night of the 24th September last, forcibly removed cash, about Rs. 230, from the complainant Tookaram's house, and thereby committed dacoity. The four accused were also charged with gaming with cards for money in Tookaram's house which was used as a gaming house. The accused and a stranger went to Tookaram's house on the night in question, and there was a row between the latter and accused No. 4 soon after it. Accused No. 4 was captured while going away from the place and was handed over to the police. Tookaram said that at first the second, third, and fourth accused came to his house that night one after another, and asked him to accompany them to see a magic performance ; that when he made an excuse and refused to go with them, they sat down there for a time ; that accused No. 1 and another arrived and stood at his door ; that accused No. 3 then got up on pretext of spitting and coming up from behind, held him by his neck with one hand and his mouth with the other, and threw him on his face on the ground, and then sat upon his back ; that this was followed by others whom he could not make out in his then position ; that he then heard some noise of digging followed by some noise of striking with metals ; that when, soon after it, the men bolted, he got up and found that the place close by where he had buried Rs. 245 in a brass panchpatri fixed in the ground and covered over with a brass cup, had been dug up, and the contents of the panchpatri removed ; that thereupon he pursued the men shouting out "thieves, thieves," and captured No. 4 at a short distance from his house. Just as the latter was struggling to get away, Sonabai, his wife, and one Hoosein, who ran up on his alarm, secured the captured by their assistance. A constable arrived in the meantime and took charge of accused No. 4. The four accused admitted that they went to Tookaram's house on the night in question, but denied that they committed dacoity, and contended that, as Tookaram lost more than Rs. 100 in the games at cards which they had with him, he raised an alarm of robbery with a view to recover the money lost by him, and then falsely charged them with dacoity. The gambling did not appear to the Joint Sessions Judge to be a mere myth, and he believed it although disowned by Tookaram for his own safety. The hole and the pots, however, observed immediately after the offence in question, discredited the denial of the dacoity. On the whole, a consideration of the stories told by the complainant and the four accused inclined the Joint Sessions Judge to think that the accused and a fifth man went to Tookaram's house on the night in question and gambled with him, and that during the excitement which was caused, the accused and the fifth man, who knew that Tookaram had money, dug up the hole and removed its contents by force, and that they therefore committed dacoity. The fifth man was acquitted and discharged. The four accused were also acquitted of the offence of gaming. They were convicted of the charge of dacoity and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the Court's decision, said : The Joint Sessions Judge held that accused No. 1 to four with a fifth man, were gambling with complainant Tookaram in the latter's house on the night of 24th September last, and that during the excitement which was caused during the course of the gambling, these four accused and their fifth companion, who knew that Tookaram had money, dug up the hole in which Tookaram's money was kept and removed the contents by force, and that by so doing they satisfied the conditions of Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The only direct evidence as to the "dacoity" is the deposition of Tookaram, and he admittedly cannot be trusted for he denies the gambling entirely. The weight which would naturally be attached to the opinions of the assessors is weakened by the fact that they stated that "accused No. 1 to 4 have made confessions to the Second-class Magistrate of Bagalkot, in which they have admitted the dacoity ;" but a perusal of the statements made by the accused No. 2 to 4 to the Second-class Magistrate shows that all they admitted was the gambling. They made no statement in any way admitting robbery. There remains the statement of accused No. 1. It is clear that he voluntarily appeared before the police and produced Rs. 110, and when taken before the Second-class Magistrate, he clearly stated that it was obtained by gambling. Asked "Have you anything else to state?" he said "No." Then in the same statement he was asked "Who removed the money that was buried in Tookaram's house?" To this and other questions he gave answers which practically admitted the robbery though he said that he did not take an active part in it. Under these circumstances, we think it would be unsafe to convict the accused persons of dacoity. That there was a gambling row, and the accused ran away from Tookaram's house, and that some money was taken, there can be no doubt. But as to the details of what took place in Tookaram's house, and whether the money taken was won in gambling or was stolen from the complainant, there is no reliable testimony. The convictions and sentences should therefore be reversed.

The Court reversed the convictions and sentences and ordered the accused to be set at liberty.

HIGH COURT.—April 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

779—Payne, G and S—The Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick vs Maneckjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee R K.
768—Craigie L and O—John Sands and another vs Amirchand Tullockchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.
772—Little S N and B—Lukhmidas Khimjee vs Amirchand Tullockchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.

For Rehearing Small Cause Court Suit.

2-476-93—Turner and Hemming—Hammand Kenoard vs J P Cornforth and others—Chalk W and S and C B and Co.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

748—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhai and others vs. Ahmedbhai Habibhai and another—Janardhan and A and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

675-92—Chalk W and S—Anunta Luxmon vs Moreshawur Anunta—K J Mantri.
299-92—H S Dikshit—Bhanjee Sakaram Dighey vs Jugonath Antoba—In person.
129-92—Little S N and B—Jugmahondas Vandrawandas vs Ambaam Bugwan and another—Bicknell M and M.
323-92—Nanu and H Ruttonjee Dorabjee Nanjee vs Furdunjee Dorabjee Nanjee—Wadia and G and N and H.

Defended New Long Causes.

19-93—Tyabjee D and J—Chumanlal Lodagarmull and others vs Ram Saramdas Raghuverdyal and another—Wadia and G.
22-93—In person—a pauper—Buchanbibi vs Fatmabibi—In person.
571-93—Brown and M—John Morton Drennan and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Telang.

Suit Hearing and Final Disposal.

Posponed Long Cause.]

319-91—Tyabjee and D—Nandcorebai vs Tribhowandas Lalloobhai and another—Part heard.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate to small amounts all over the country. The distribution is irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. The wind circulation at Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Bombay is cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Delhi, and fresh to light in other places. The day and night temperature variations continue to be irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah and the lowest 60° at Raipur. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay and Trichinopoly, and the skies are partially clouded at Goa, Mangalore, and Masulipatam. There has been no rain at any station. The abnormal chart indicates the probability of small area of low pressure off the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin and the weather on and off that Coast is slightly unsettled. It is very probable that fresh to strong winds accompanied by rain are blowing to the westwards of Karwar or Mangalore out at sea. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear, and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Holloway's Pills.—The Female's Friend.—So soon as the human functions are disordered they should be rectified. It is a hopeless delusion to leave the malady to its own course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and prevent disease from extending and affecting more distant organs. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be at once so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders affecting the other sex. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their purifying, regulating and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females at any age.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The annual general meeting of members of the Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Association, presiding. Mr. Clement Poole, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the committee, from which extracts are given below, was taken as read.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it had been already in the hands of the members. He did not think he could refer to the different matters mentioned in the report or give them more information than it contained; but he would just wish to touch upon one or two points. He thought the Association might well congratulate itself on the increasing interest which the members were taking in its affairs. Formerly the circulars had to be issued to and were simply initialed by the members ; but now the latter were taking copies of them. (Hear, hear.) During the past year, the committee had attempted several combinations. This year they had tried three restrictions on the floating policies ; and thanks to Mr. Symington and Mr. Lindsay, they had now a floating policy which would give a minimum of inconvenience to those concerned. Mr. Cotton thought it was a most desirable thing to fix the rate of brokerage for effecting insurance ; but although all efforts had failed in this direction, he trusted the new Committee would not relax their efforts to improve the existing state of affairs, which was in no way satisfactory. By hammering at it year after year, he was sure they would be able to do something in the matter. The third combination was with regard to mofussil cotton risks. The Committee had worked hard to try and come to a sound basis ; and although they had failed, he trusted the new Committee would not relax their efforts in the matter. It was a matter for congratulation to observe how Bombay had taken up the employment of automatic sprinklers ; and the chairman trusted that every mill would adopt this means of saving property from fire. In four or five years the cost would be recouped. It was, of course, no part of the chairman's or the association's duty to speak of one kind of sprinklers more favourably than of another. He would only say that several mills had during the year adopted the sprinklers, and several more were doing so, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Symington, and of Mr. Lindsay. These gentlemen were framing rules which would bring the sprinklers into more general use. Messrs. Symington and Lindsay had devoted a great deal of their time to the subject. The committee had invited mill agents to state what arrangements had been made by them in this connection. A list of questions had been sent out to the mills, and a reduction was proposed in the rates to be levied according to the means employed by a mill for extinguishing fire. It was unreasonable that a mill with an elaborate and perfect fire service should pay the same charges for fire insurance as a mill which had none. Messrs. Symington and Lindsay were entitled to the thanks of the Association for the great trouble they had been taking to introduce a proper fire service, which would encourage others in taking advantage of it. The Committee had not sent another memorial to the Viceroy regarding the incidence of the insurance tax, which was most unjust and unfair to the insurance companies. The chairman was quite sure that what was pointed out in the report was perfectly correct. The tax could be reduced without affecting the general revenue. The Association were very thankul to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, for giving them the usual information about fires, They must feel highly pleased with the efficient state of the Bombay Fire-brigade under Mr. Nicholls. It was second to none in India and was equal to some of the best fire-brigades at home. Mr. Poole, their secretary, had given them the plans of buildings in Bombay. They had the plans of the Port Trust properties and other buildings at the expenditure of a small sum of money; and they were on the right side. They ended with a smaller balance than they began with ; but that was owing to their having spent more on plans. As to expenditure they were on the right side. He asked them to adopt the report. As chairman of the committee, he had found their secretary, Mr. Poole, most useful in managing the affairs of the Association, and he could not sit down without acknowledging the valuable assistance he had always received from Mr. Poole. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Beaufort, in seconding the proposition, said they must recognise the hard and useful work done by the committee, but he would suggest that the new committee should give the members a week's time in considering their report. Very good and useful work had been done by the committee during the past year ; and although he had no time to go through the report, which he saw only the day before, he would second its adoption. He was glad that Mr. Symington and Mr. Lindsay had worked hard with good results. With the ample supply of water from Tansa, it was satisfactory to have a very favourable report regarding the efficiency of the fire brigade, which was in the most satisfactory state under Mr. Nicholls. They were indebted to Sir Edward Ollivant for starting, and to Mr. Acworth for bringing the fire brigade to its present state of efficiency.

The adoption of the report was agreed to unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Trapp, seconded by Mr. Ramchandra, the following gentlemen were appointed on the new committee :—Mr. D. H. Glade, chairman, Mr. J. H. Symington, deputy chairman ; and Messrs. D. Lindsay, A. Shelling, and F. C. Macrae, members of committee.

The chairman said the next subject was the adoption of the report of the Committee on the fire appliances of the mills as the report of the committee of the Association.

Mr. Symington read the report, which he suggested should be adopted at this meeting.

Mr. Trapp objected to the report being adopted without previous notice, especially as they had no time to consider it.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the report be circulated among the members of the Association before being finally dealt with.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Committee's report :—

The Committee of the Association have now the pleasure of submitting to the members of the same a report of their proceedings during the past year, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure on the Association's account up to the 31st December 1892. During the year now under review, the Palatine Insurance Co., Ld., has opened an Agency in this city, and has joined the Association ; and the Imperial Fire Insurance Company has again become a member under the auspices of new Agents. The Atlas Assurance Company has opened an office of its own under a branch Manager. On the other hand, the local Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Ld., has gone into voluntary liquidation ; the General Fire Insurance Co. has become merged in the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., and the City of London Fire Insurance in the Palatine. The Committee have, as usual, been referred to from time to time on matters connected with Fire Insurance business in this city during the past year, and they are glad to be able to report an increased interest in the work of the Association, and a successful combination among its members for an object of common advantage to all. Amongst the subjects which have come before the Committee, the following have been selected for notice in this report as being of most interest to members of the Association generally :—

Electric Lighting.—The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company having decided to introduce the electric light into the compound and a portion of their Mill at Tardeo, it was considered very desirable, in view of the large insurance interests involved in the Mill, that an inspection of the electric installations should be made on behalf of the Insurance Companies by a trained electrician, the matter being considered by the Committee to be one which is quite within the scope and objects of the Association, every office in Bombay being believed to be interested in the risk. It was proposed, however, that each office should contribute to the cost of the survey. The name of Mr. Percy Mossop, who had come to Bombay for the firm which had contracted for the Electric Light Installation in the new Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder, having been mentioned as a competent Surveyor, acquainted with the "Phoenix Rules" and unconnected with any Bombay office doing insurance business, it was arranged that he should survey the Manockjee Petit Electric Light Installations on behalf of the members of the Association for a fee of Rs. 100. Accordingly, a preliminary survey confined to the transmission plant, of the completion of which notice had been given to the Secretary, was made towards the end of September, when Mr. Mossop reported (under date the 29th September) that he had made an examination of the transmission plant at the Manockjee Petit Mills, and found that there was a leak to earth of electricity from dynamos, which should be stopped by insulating the dynamos from earth. This report (which referred only to the transmission plant), when brought to the notice of the Agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., was stated by them to be incorrect, but, on a subsequent visit to the Mill, the Association's Surveyor found that the defect had been removed. The Agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company undertook to give due notice of the completion of the lighting (as distinguished from the transmission) plant ; but up to the time of this report being completed, no notice had been received by the Secretary. The Surveyor was requested, on the completion of his survey, to furnish the Secretary with a detailed report on the installation for circulation among the members of the Association.

Attempted Tariff Combination.—It will be remembered that the last of several attempts made by successive Committees of this Association to form a combination of Tariff and Non-Tariff Offices, with a view to the amelioration of the state of Fire Insurance business in this city, fell through in consequence of the explicit declaration from the London Committee that no combination of offices here on the basis of a concession to Non-Tariff Offices would receive the sanction of the head offices. It was suggested, however, by a member of this Committee that a change of opinion might have taken place on the other side in this respect ; but before taking any fresh steps in the matter it was considered advisable to address the London Committee with the view of ascertaining if there was any ground for supposing that the attitude of the head offices had changed at all on the subject. Accordingly, the Secretary wrote to the Secretary of the London Committee under date the 14th May 1892 ; and the latter replied on the 8th July, that, having had an opportunity of consulting a considerable number of leading offices on the subject, he was in a position to say that they were still of opinion that no arrangement for an Association of offices in Bombay can be entered into by which any concession is made to any Non-Tariff Office ; so the matter was allowed to drop.

Water Supply.—The function of inaugurating the additional supply of water for the town and island of Bombay from the Tansa Lake, by letting the water into the town mains, was performed with much ceremony in April, and the Committee took occasion, on the completion of this great work, to ask the Municipal Commissioner if, the Tansa water supply being an accomplished fact, there would, in future, be a sufficient supply of water, and pressure in the mains, to remove all fear of an inadequate water service at fires. The Municipal Commissioner referred the question to the Executive Engineer, Water Works, who reported under date the 29th April, that, with a few minor exceptions, there will always be water in the mains ; and though the pressure would vary with the town requirements, there would, he anticipated, be no serious delay in obtaining the best supply which the pipes can discharge. For these reasons, the Engineer considered that the city is now much better protected against fire than hitherto.

Automatic Sprinklers.—Circulars were received by the Secretary during the past year from the Secretary, London Committee of Fire Offices (Foreign), intimating that the Standing Sub-Committee for Allowance on Automatic Sprinklers had granted an allowance of 20 per cent. off the Tariff rates in the following cases :—

Currimbhoy Mill	Indian Cotton Mill
Star of India "	Western India "
Britannia "	Presidency "
Queen "	Lord Reay "
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Mill	Hindoostan "

A member of the Association having been asked by the head office of the Company, which he represents here, if it was likely that sea-water is supplied to any of the tanks of the Mills in connection with Sprinkler Installations, the matter was considered by the Committee, who were of opinion that it was not unlikely that ordinary tank-water containing a great deal of salt is used by some of the Mills. They were also of opinion that the use of salt-water in Sprinklers would render them useless ; and the matter being of considerable importance, it was deemed advisable to issue a circular to the members of the Association, calling their attention to the matter.

Brokerage.—This question, which has engaged the attention of successive Committees of this Association, and has on more than one occasion, in conjunction with the cognate question of return or discount, proved a stumbling block to a combination of offices for an improved local Tariff, again came to the front in the year under review ; and an attempt was made to secure a fixed uniform rate of brokerage in connection with Tariff business by obtaining its embodiment in the existing Tariff, the adhesion of the Non-Tariff Offices being first secured. The Non-Tariff offices having stated their willingness to join in the combination, the sense of the members of the Association generally was taken in the matter, when it was found that, while the Committee's proposal met with approval, a large majority of Agents of Offices considered that five per cent. should be the rate fixed. The matter was then brought before the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), under date the 25th August 1892, and was considered at the meeting of Offices on Foreign Business held in London on the 4th November, when the following resolution was passed :—"That this Committee will approve of any agreement which may be come to by the Agents for limiting the rate of brokerage allowable on Tariff business to 5 per cent." On the receipt of the above resolution a form of agreement was prepared, by which all Agents of Fire Insurance Offices bound themselves, from the 1st January 1893, not to pay brokerage, commission or any other allowance on Tariff business, the term "brokerage" being understood to mean the allowance made after the deduction of any discount payable on account of Sprinklers or for any other reason ; and it was stipulated that such discount should be shown in all cases on the face of the policy. The agreement, under date the 13th December, was signed by several Agents ; but on a firm representing a number of Non-Tariff Fire Insurance Offices not seeing their way to sign, the agreement was withdrawn from circulation as it was only intended to have effect if all the offices agreed to its terms ; and the Committee regret that the attempted combination should thus have fallen through. The objections of the Agents referred to to signing the agreement are understood to be that they require a special provision to be made for "Guarantee Brokers"; and they also wish to have the rate of brokerage previously incorporated in the Tariff.

Floating Policies.—The attention of the Committee having been drawn to the great increase of Floating Policies in Bombay, especially on risks at Colaba and the Prince's Dock, it was deemed advisable that something should be done to restrict the practice ; and the Secretary was directed to send round a circular to all the members of the Association, calling attention to the great increase in this undesirable form of insurance, and pointing out that Agents of Fire Insurance Offices by acceding to the demands of insurers (who have often no valid reason for including a multiplicity of risks in their policies) greatly restrict their business, and pave the way to complications in the event of claims arising, also enquiring whether members considered it desirable to form a combination to discontinue the issue of certain floating policies. The response of members of the Association to this circular (dated the 9th July) having been unanimously in favour of the proposed combination, the Committee felt encouraged to proceed, and a form of undertaking was prepared, under date the 1st September 1892, by which Agents bound themselves, from the 1st October 1892, not to issue or renew a policy covering goods at Colaba, Prince's and Victoria Docks, and the Port Trust Estate, which did not comply with the conditions stated in the undertaking, certain exceptions being made in favour of buildings rated under the Cotton Mill and Godown Tariff, and in connection with cotton in Press Houses. This undertaking was signed by the Agents of all Fire Insurance Offices, Tariff and Non-Tariff, including the two Agents of Companies not members of the Association, and was distributed to Agents in a printed form under date the 1st September, 1892, accompanied by a circular, requesting that in the event of any office obtaining information as to any infringement of the agreement, such information should be communicated to the Secretary of the Association in order that the matter might be investigated. Agents of offices were also reminded by this circular that the adoption of this agreement necessitated a revision of all policies expiring on and after the 1st October 1892, so that they might be altered, when necessary, to comply with the terms of the agreement. After the issue of the agreement in its printed form it was brought to the notice of the Committee that a doubt appeared to exist in some quarters as to whether it was intended to prohibit the issue of Floating Policies on Kerosine Oil Godowns ; and a circular was issued to the signatories to the agreement, under date the 11th October, stating that Kerosine Oil Risks were included in the prohibitions of that agreement. It was also deemed advisable to add the Apollo Bonded Warehouses and—or—the Custom House Premises to the "Exceptions" under the agreement, provided that the policies did not apply to goods in any other building or place ; and this was intimated to the Agents of Offices by the same circular.

Subsequently, the attention of the Committee having been drawn to the fact that no special provision with regard to Cotton Jaithas had been made in the agreement, a further circular under date the 29th November 1892 was issued, stating that a clause to the effect that no policy could cover cotton at more than one jaitha, but that the same might be extended to apply to Railway Termini or Bunders, pending removal, had been embodied in the agreement, and would form part of the same ; and also intimating, in response to references which had been made to the Committee, that policies covering one Kerosine Godown might be extended to the Gunpowder and Malet Bunders, pending the storage of the oil.

Plans.—The work of preparing, for the use of members of the Association, reliable plans of risks in which the offices which they represent may be interested, has been continued during the year under review. The supply of the original issue of Plans of the Native Town, &c. (of which 50 copies of each sheet—approximating to the number subscribed for—were made by the photozincographic process) having been exhausted, 30 copies of one of the sheets were lithographed experimentally at a cost of Rs. 30 (the lowest rate at which the smallest quantity could be done), and a circular was sent round to members enquiring whether any extra plans, and how many, were required. The replies received to this circular showed that so few subscribers wanted extra copies that the Committee did not feel justified in incurring the expense of having any more lithographed. The original plans, however, corrected from Colonel Laughton's survey, are with the Secretary, and are available to subscribers, should they wish to have further copies of the same made for their own account.

Fires in the Town and Island of Bombay.—Through the courtesy of the Municipal Commissioner, and the cooperation of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, this Association is now put in possession of pretty full details regarding fires in this city and suburbs, the points on which more complete information is still desirable being the causes of the fires, the amount of loss in each case, and the insured amount, if any. During the year under review, 136 fires were reported, entailing an estimated loss of Rs. 1,00,234, compared, in number, with 125 local fires in 1891, and, in loss, with Rs. 1,20,505 in that year ; the average loss per fire having been Rs. 964, and Rs. 737 in the two years, respectively. The average yearly number of fires during the 27 years, for which a record has been kept, had been 60 ; the average total yearly loss in the same period, Rs. 4,74,518 ; and the average loss per fire, Rs. 7,845. Out of the 136 fires reported, 76 occurred in the first six months of the year, and 60 in the latter ; the month most prolific in fires having been June, and that in which the lowest number occurred, December. The amount of estimated loss per fire ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 30,000. The greatest loss through any one fire was that occasioned by the fire of the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on the 12th June, whereby cotton was damaged by fire and water, entailing a loss of Rs. 30,000, the out-break being attributed to spontaneous combustion. Of the other fires, 2 resulted in losses ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000 ; 12 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 ; 22 from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 ; and 88 of sums under Rs. 140 per fire. 72 fires out of those reported broke out between sunrise and sunset, and 64 between sunset and sunrise. The cause of the out-break was attributed in 22 cases to the careless use of fire for cooking purposes ; in 18 cases to the careless use of lamps ; and in 11 cases to careless smoking, or say, 37 per cent. of the total number to the above three causes.

The Fire Brigade.—No further rules for the government of the Municipal Fire Brigade have appeared in print since those given in the Appendices to the last report ; but some alterations have been made in the Statements showing the strength and location of the Brigade, which have been obligingly noted by the Chief Officer of the Brigade for insertion in this report. In handing these particulars to the Secretary, Mr. Nicholls remarks :—"The Brigade is now in a fairly efficient state, and I trust, now that we have good appliances, we shall continue to deal with fires in an effective manner ; several of the new stations are in course of erection, and, when all are completed, you will, I trust, be able to congratulate yourselves on having an efficient Fire Protective Force throughout the city."

IT'S GONE, ALL GONE, AND I'M GOING TOO.

For many a year did the same man sweep a certain street-crossing in Hampstead. Through all seasons and in all weathers, there he was, sweeping the crossing and taking such gratuities as were given him. Time wore away, and he came to be eighty years old. He appeared at his post no more. A lady district visitor looked him up at his lodgings. What a picture of squalid destitution. No fire, no food, no friends. Wife and family he had none—never had. The poor old fellow was perishing of starvation, of want. Some money was raised for his benefit and he was removed to a London Hospital. Here he lay several weeks sinking daily. One night he was clearly very low. Near him stood one of the hospital physicians and a nurse. Seeing him clutch nervously at his pillow, the nurse, supposing the patient desired to be raised up, put his arm beneath him to perform that service. In doing so the nurse's hand came in contact with an object which he withdrew. It was a dirty little canvas bag tied with a leather string. As it was laid aside the old man perceived what had been done, lifted his skeleton frame partially from the bed and, trembling with excitement, said in a shrill whisper. "Ah my treasure, my treasure! It's gone, all gone, and I'm going too!" and sank back dead. The bag contained £500 in notes—the savings of his miserly life. And he, there, died of starvation, even more than of age. Well, what of it? you say. The wretched old man was better dead than alive. Quite so, but most human events have a moral, a lesson, about them, if we keep an eye out for it.

What, for example, can we learn from the following facts?—One night about ten years ago a man whose name we can furnish went to bed as usual, apparently in good health and spirits. A few hours later he lay unconscious on the floor. In explanation he stated that he had been seized, suddenly, with a pain of such violence that he was compelled to rise,—a pain in the chest. After rising he lost his senses and sank down on the spot where he had stood. His wife aroused by the noise, struck a light and saw her husband in that situation. She afterwards declared he had gone black in the face, and that his eyes looked as if they were starting out of his head.

Restoratives were applied which brought him to, but he was not as before. So quickly and unexpectedly do we cross the boundary line between two opposite bodily conditions. It is like stepping from the broad blaze of day into a damp cavern packed with darkness. He felt weak and sick, with a strange "all-gone" sensation throughout his whole system. His mouth tasted badly, and was filled with a slimy sort of phlegm, his head ached, he was unable to draw a deep breath, he walked with difficulty, and went about his business like a man who is haunted by a paralysing dream

Perplexed and alarmed he consulted physicians, who prescribed for him, without, however, producing any noticeable improvement. The strong clear-headed man of previous years was gone—changed as by the wand of a vicious magician into the feeble being he now was. Even with this dismal prospect before him our friend travelled not on level ground ; his path led downward ; he grew worse. In December, 1888, he had a distinct and bad attack, gave up business, and went to bed. There he remained for a weary painful month—thirty days, as long as thirty years of power and occupation. The doctor said there was something wrong with the stomach and bowels.

After he once more rose from his bed he still suffered dreadful pain and could rest neither day or night. Indeed some nights he never slept a moment. So weak had he become that when he attempted a short walk he was obliged to abandon the effort, return and go to bed.

His own words are these :—"To give you an idea how reduced I had become I may mention that I lost over three stone weight and was wasting away. I kept on like this until January, 1891, when Mr. Everson, of Occold, told me of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup and the good it had done. I tried it and in three days I felt better. Cheered and encouraged by this I continued to use it, with the result that I wholly recovered from my mysterious malady. I am now strong and hearty, and business is again a pleasure. The Syrup did me more good in a few weeks than all my ten years doctoring put together." (Signed) Albert Thorndyke, Proprietor of the "Grapes Inn," Church Street, Eye, Suffolk, May 1st, 1891.

What do we learn from this? We learn that while a miserly fool like our crossing-sweeper may starve for money, a wise man with more reverence for his bodily temple, seeks and finds a remedy for *a tendency to starvation, induced by disease* :—that the disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, and the remedy Mother Seigel's Syrup.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended March 25, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	3,92,000	4,000	5,13,000
Or per mile of railway	69	231	2	302
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	14,94,840	39,85,740	53,720	55,34,300
Total for 12 weeks	16,11,840	43,77,740	57,720	60,47,300
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	2,47,166	2,97,792	7,370	5,52,328
Per mile of Ry do.	148	178	4	330
Total to corresponding date do.	16,57,669	41,84,257	71,493	59,13,419

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 39,328
Increase to date .... " 1,33,881

MAPPIN AND WEBB,
SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Old Premises.

NOTICE OF DEPARTURE.
LAST DAY IN BOMBAY
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

ON the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange yesterday, after the holidays, Consols ruled ⅛ per cent higher than on last Thursday, at 98⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 108⅞. The market rates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅞ and 1⅞ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower than before the holidays at 38d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63⅛, while in New York there was a decline of ⅛ cent on the metal, at 83 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4 87⅞ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 350,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·20 to 83·25 cents per oz. French Rentes in Paris had declined ⅛ per cent., to 96⅞; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·13½.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday only Rs 10,000 of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 20,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 2⅝d.; but 38 lakhs of Wire Transfers—all on Bombay—were allotted at the same rate, which is the same as was obtained for both media at the previous Wednesday's sales. A small extra allotment of Bills on Bombay was made yesterday at the same rate. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 7-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market re-opened yesterday; and spot prices showed a decline of ⅛d. in Mid.-Americans, at 4⅞d. per lb.; while, in East Indian Cotton, Broach was also ⅛ per lb. lower, and Dholleras and Oomras as well as Hingunghat, were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions and grades. In American Arrivals there was a drop of 3-16d. to 13-64d., the extreme quotations last evening having been 4 29-64d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 33-64d. for August-September. Egyptian "Fair" brown Cotton was 1-16d. lower, at 5d. per lb. The market closed steady; Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Imports (which had accumulated during the holidays) were 38,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A decline of two francs had taken place in the price of Cotton at Havre, say in "Good" Oomra, at fcs. 49; and "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 55½.

In New York, a further drop of 1-16 cent took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 8 3-8 cents; and July Futures were 21 points lower, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	6,000	9,000	11,000
Four days' do. ...	39,000	45,000	55,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,498,000	6,515,000	6,340,000

Here, Cotton has been dull in tone to-day in sympathy with the governing markets, and prices have further receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There has been rather more doing to-day in both directions, the total Sales having been 1,500 bales, of which Exporters have taken 100 each of ready Parsee, at Rs. 230; and Bengals, at Rs. 210; and 50 each of Mowa, at Rs. 230; and Umrelli Ginned, at Rs. 228, and have contracted for 300 each of "Good" Dharwar, for June delivery, at Rs. 223; and Westerns, for May, at Rs. 216½; while the Mills have bought 700 bales in all, made up of 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 208; Dhulia, at Rs. 195; Damergaum, at Rs. 230; Mulkapore, at Rs. 215; Cutchi, at Rs. 218-20; Dharwar, at Rs. 223-5; and Bengal, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with only a small export business passing in both; but prices are unchanged with the exception of that for *Linseed*, which is 2 annas per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-6. per cwt.

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are steady; but only a few takers are willing to pay the higher rates now asked by them.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	19,385	bales.
Wheat	49,441	cwt.
Linseed	42,117	"
Rapeseed	23,512	"
Gingelly	5,431	"
Poppyseed	1,203	"
Groundnuts	2,125	"
Castorseed	14,081	"
Rice	5,078	"

EXCHANGE.—An easy feeling was noticeable this morning, with Bank Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 2 17-32d., and Demand at 1s. 2 9-16d., at which level rates remained all day, with only a moderate enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits, rates have been 1s. 2 23-32d. for ready Bills, and 1s. 2 11-16d. forward, at which latter rate we have heard of a little being placed; but the business passing either way to-day has been small, and the market closed quiet as follows: buying quotations being 1-32d. lower for sterling Bills, and ¼ centime for Francs than for ready transactions :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2⅝	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·54½.	"

The usual official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 29th March, 1893	Rs.	37,57,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	4,46,000
	Rs.	42,03,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	2,00,000
	Rs.	40,03,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	22,79,000
	Rs.	62,82,000
Last Week	"	48,83,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at a slight advance on last evening's rates for Fours, 104⅜ for Money; and the same for Account, having been named throughout the day, and are also closing prices.

SHARES have been quiet, the only changes which we make in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 each in James Greaves, Khandesh, and Lukhmidas; and of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mill Scrip at our revised quotations; a decline of Rs. 3⅞ in New Indian Press shares; and an advance of Rs. 10 in National Bank shares.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Siagon-Bangkok right.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..		..	...
Teheran	6	2	42 p.m.	..	19
Suez	6	3			7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 6th April, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	27	..	3
" Kurrachee	...	12	..	1
" Madras	1	20	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 5.

10 p.m.	80·5

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	85·6
6 p.m.	85·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AMBOLI.

DEATH.

NUTT—April 2, on Easter Sunday, at Amboli, Savantvadi State of typho-remittent fever, Eleanor Octavia, the dearly beloved wife of Colonel Henry Lowther Nutt, Indian Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECKETT—March 25, at Bilaspur, the wife of Clifford Beckett, B-N Railway, of a son.

COWIE—March 8, at Mandalay, the wife of Lieut Cowie, XV Sikhs, of a daughter.

ELWIN—April 2, at Bundookmara, Cachar, the wife of James Elwin, of a son.

PAKENHAM—April 3, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Captain W V Pakenham, Adjutant, M Ry Vols, of a daughter.

PAUL—April 3, at Madras, the wife of David Paul, Indian Postal Service of a son.

SAVAGE—March 20, at Almora, the wife of W H Savage, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

STOKER—March 28, at Moradabad, the wife of T Stoker, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALTON—BOYCE—March 24, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, Herbert Walton, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Infantry, fourth son of Lieutenant-General Bendyshe Walton, late Bengal Staff Corps for many years Commandant, Calcutta Volunteers), to Edith Irene (Rem), only daughter of William C Boyce, Esq (State Railways, India), late of Eastern Bengal State Railway.

DEATHS.

CLOSE—March 22, at Ajmere, after a long and lingering illness, Alexander Close, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

MARTIN—March 21, at Calcutta, Edmund James, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, son of John Martin, of Douglasdale, aged 42.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

LORD ROBERTS of Kandahar and Waterford arrives in Bombay this morning, and will to-morrow hand over the Army in India to Sir George White in a state of the highest efficiency. For a period of seven years and-a-half the retiring Commander-in-Chief has laboured strenuously and successfully to make India secure against external and internal dangers, and he will leave our shores to-morrow with the satisfaction of having accomplished the task to which he devoted his ripened powers and great experience. The veteran who now lays down his command landed in India forty-one years ago, when he was as yet scarcely out of his teens. Soldierly qualities were his by inheritance; he was the son of a distinguished artillery officer who had seen much service. He was posted to the Mountain Battery at Peshawur where his father was commanding, and he became his Aide-de-Camp. After two years passed in the Mountain Battery, he was transferred to the Bengal Horse Artillery. His early experience was varied by duty as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Peshawur Division, in which he was serving when the outbreak of the Mutiny in May, 1857, took place. He was ordered next to join the Punjab Mobile Column as Staff Officer—first to General Neville Chamberlain, and afterwards to General Nicholson. He received permission from General Nicholson to resign that appointment and join the besieging force before Delhi where Artillery officers were greatly in request. He served during the siege as Deputy Quartermaster General to the Artillery Brigade, and distinguished himself during the night following the assault by leading a small force through difficult passages into a large enclosure and surprising a large body of mutineers who deemed themselves safe from attack. He was wounded and had a horse shot under him during the siege operations. He subsequently served with General Hope Grant's division in the relief of Lucknow, and conducted the force from the Alum Bagh to Dilkusha. He was selected for the perilous honour of returning and bringing up during the night the necessary ammunition for the fight next day. He was in the thick of the fighting at Cawnpore and in the operations which eventuated in the capture of Lucknow. Nevertheless though he was gazetted to the permanent establishment of the Quartermaster-General's Department at the instance of Lord Clyde it was only at the end of 1860 that he obtained his captaincy; this was, however, followed the next day by the brevet of Major in recognition of his services during the Mutiny. While at Army Head-Quarters he prepared a new Route Book for Bengal, receiving the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, and the Viceroy for the care and ability with which the work had been carried out. In October, 1865, Major Roberts was selected to be the Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Bengal Brigade proceeding on the Abyssinian Expedition. Sir William Mansfield recommended him for that responsible post on the ground of his activity and well-known military qualities, and his experience of the Quartermaster-General's Department during ten years of peace and war. He made the arrangements for the transport of the force from Calcutta in the first instance, and the re-embarkation of the whole force at Zoulla subsequently devolved on him. He acquitted himself so well that he received the thanks of Sir Robert Napier who in acknowledging the able and energetic manner in which he had performed his work at Zoula—by which he had contributed to the success of the expedition as much as any of those who went to the front—regretted that he had not been able to avail himself of Major Roberts' services in the advance. He was sent home with the despatches, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

It will be seen that Lord Roberts laid the foundations of the brilliant success of his subsequent career in downright hard work, varied by unsuccessful efforts to get killed. His personal gallantry was conspicuously shown on every occasion in which the combination of daring and coolness which were the outward manifestation of "the crystal brain and heart of fire," which characterise soldiers of his type, earned him the Victoria Cross several times over. He received that covetted distinction for the conspicuous gallantry with which on the 2nd January, 1858, when a Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, at Khodagunj, he attacked two sepoys carrying away a standard. He put his horse to the gallop and overtook them as they were entering a village; they turned and levelled their muskets at him, but the caps snapped. Young Roberts cut down the standard-bearer, and took possession of the standard. On the same day he cut down another sepoy who was keeping a sowar at bay with musket and bayonet; he rode to the assistance of the horseman and by a cut of his sword across the face, killed the sepoy on the spot. Lord Napier of Magdala knew Colonel Roberts' value as an administrator as well as an intrepid soldier, and in 1875 recommended him for the post of Quartermaster-General in India, in which he had already acted. That excellent judge of worth informed the Government of India that he considered himself fortunate in being able to nominate an officer of such ability, and varied experience in the field and at quarters for the position

With that appointment Colonel Roberts received the local rank of Major-General. It fell to his lot to organise the camps at Dehli for the visit of the Prince of Wales and for the Imperial Assemblage. He was specially appointed by the Viceroy a member of the general committee for devising and carrying into effect the requisite measures in pursuance of the Government policy, and received the thanks of the Government for the manner in which he acquitted himself of very onerous duties. The time was approaching when General Roberts was to have the long-coveted opportunity of commanding an army in the field. On the outbreak of war with the Amir Shere Ali at the close of 1878, he was given the command of the Kurram Field Force. He drove the enemy from the Peiwar Kotal in a hard fought battle, and pushed a reconnaissance to the Shutargardan. The following year during the delusive peace which followed the Treaty with Yakoob, he was appointed a member of the Army Reorganisation Commission. In September news was received of the uprising in Kabul and the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his Sikh escort. Sir Frederick Roberts, as he was then, was placed in command of the Kabul Field Force with orders to march on Kabul. He carried out his orders with great celerity; proceeding by way of the Shutargardan he defeated the Afghan soldiery at Charasiab on October 6, and entered the city of Kabul two days later. The force detailed for this punitive expedition was entirely too small to hold the country. For a time all went well, and it was supposed that the fighting was over. But suddenly some sixty thousand tribesmen marched on Kabul, which they occupied and plundered while the small British force was entrenching itself at Sherpur. Fortunately there was sufficient food and fodder to last four months; the attempt to assault the Cantonment was defeated and a counter-attack discouraged the tribesmen. In May, 1880, Sir Donald Steward arrived with a larger force from Kandahar and Ghuznee, and took over the command. The situation was not free from embarrassment, for the country was exhausted, and the camels and the bullocks of the transport service had given out. Then occurred the disaster at Maiwand which proved eventually to be a blessing in disguise. The success of Ayoub at the head of the Army which he led from Herat, alarmed Abdul Rahman, who was negotiating for the succession to the throne from which Sher Ali, Ayoub's father, had fled. He therefore willingly facilitated the despatch of a force of ten thousand men from Kabul to Kandahar to crush Ayoub. Sir Frederick Roberts was placed at the head of this expedition, which he warmly urged, hazardous as it appeared in view of the possibility of being attacked by the local tribes on the march, and the difficulty of securing supplies. The admirable measures taken secured the complete success of the expedition. The force left Kabul on the 9th August, and arrived at Kandahar on the 31st The next day the battle of Kandahar ruined and dispersed Ayoub's Army. This brilliant feat terminated the Afghan War, and General Roberts' force returned to India by the Bolan Pass. The successful General got his reward in the Command of the Madras Army and the Grand Cross of the Bath. He received the thanks of Parliament and the Queen's Speech cordially acknowledged the conspicuous ability and energy displayed by the officers and troops under his command. On his arrival in England he was summoned by her Majesty to Windsor Castle. He was entertained at public banquets in Liverpool, Dublin, and Bristol. The Freedom of the City of London was conferred on him, with an address in which the march to Kandahar was compared to the successful march of Xenophon and his ten thousand Greeks, with this difference, that Xenophon's march was a splendid retreat, while that of Roberts' was an admirable advance, crowned with victory.

In the following year, when Sir George Colley was slain in the fight with the Boers at Majuba, Sir Frederick Roberts was appointed Governor of Natal, with the command of the troops in South Africa. Peace was, however, concluded before he arrived at the Cape, and he was recalled. He proceeded to England, where he was made a Baronet. He returned to India, and assumed the Command of the Madras Army. While in that position he did not let the grass grow under his feet, for he covered thirty-three thousand miles in the different tours which he deemed it his duty to make in that spacious Presidency. In August, 1885, he was appointed to succeed Sir Donald Steward as Commander-in-Chief in India. He took over the Command in November of that year, and in the next two months held a camp-of-exercise at Delhi in which 40,000 men, including contingents from different Native States, were assembled. It was not only a military but a political event, representatives of all the Great Powers being present. During that year the annexation of Burma being decided upon, it became necessary to send thirty thousand troops into that distant country. Lord Dufferin deemed it advisable that the Commander-in-Chief himself should proceed to Burma and direct the operations. Sir Frederick Roberts transferred his head-quarters to Burma, assumed executive control of the troops in that Province, and carried on the ordinary duties of his responsible position as if he were on an ordinary tour. The operations were necessarily tiresome and desultory, the enemy being accustomed to guerilla tactics, in roadless and malarious tracts of jungle and desert. But the country was pacified, and the Government of India placed on record their main appreciation of the admirable dispositions made by the Commander-in-Chief for the military operations. Lord Roberts—to speak of him by his title in anticipation—fully recognised the importance of assuaging the religious agitation, which arose from the belief that the suppression of King Theebaw would involve the overthrow of Buddhism, of which that remarkable sovereign was the secular head. He paid the greatest deference to the representatives of the popular creed, and to give emphasis to this attitude of respect and complete tolerance, he paid a visit of state, surrounded by his staff, to the Buddhist "Archbishop" in the chief monastery. This act of politic deference, accompanied by reassuring declarations of the goodwill of the Government, had a marked influence on Burmese opinion. The fears entertained that the strangers from India would trample on the faith of Buddha were seen to be groundless; and the pacification of the country was greatly accelerated. On his return to India, and even while in Burma, Lord Roberts gave a powerful impulse to the works for frontier defence, and the organising of an efficient transport service to secure the rapid mobilization of the army on the breaking out of hostilities. Lord Dufferin in 1887 stated in a minute on this latter subject that no scheme of a similar description had been worked out with greater thoroughness in more detail, or with a clearer apprehension of the ends to be accomplished, than that prepared by Lord Roberts and his staff, assisted by General Chesney, Colonel Collen, and Major Ellis.

In respect to the much-debated question of the policy to be pursued on the frontier, Lord Roberts has consistently held that the determination come to in 1885 to maitnain the independence and integrity of Afghanistan against foreign aggression must be carried out. Being pledged to defend Afghanistan, we are bound to take whatever measures may be necessary to fulfil that engagement, made in the common interest of India and Afghanistan. If we have to send an army to defend the Afghan frontier it would be a grave error to detach a large part of our force to keep open our communications. The Amir, who will hold us to our engagements, will not allow us to survey the ground over which we may have to fight; rightly, or wrongly, he holds that the presence of British officers on Afghan soil would be misconstrued by his subjects. We acquiesce in his view, though with some doubts as to its soundness. But that fact makes it the more necessary that in the difficult country lying outside the Afghan frontier, we should take measures to come to an understanding with the tribes, so that we may have them on our side, and not against us when we have to fight the enemy at the gate. The Amir is said to take umbrage at our taking the measures which are indispensible if we are to be in a position to give him the help he will certainly ask for in the hour of peril. Had the conference which the Amir himself twice asked for been held, doubtless the military considerations which Lord Roberts would have placed before that Prince, who is as capable a statesman as any in Asia, would have received due weight, and an amicable understanding arrived at. Lord Roberts' desire has been to see the Amir strong and secure, and to take whatever steps are necessary towards that end. It is true that some months since the *Times* published an alarmist leader, asserting that the "military element"—the Forward School—had acquired an undue predominance in the councils of the Government at Simla. We have never been able to ascertain what the leading journal precisely intended the public to understand by those vague and disquieting metaphors. Nor was it ever clear to us why the Viceroy should be asked to put forth his authority to restrain the "school" in question, when a fortnight later the same journal saw its way to write in a precisely opposite sense, and to explain away its gloomy forebodings. For our part we have frequently seen reason to regret the wild and whirling words in which certain of our up-country contemporaries have besought the Government of India to put their foot down on the Amir of Afghanistan and treat him at one and the same time as a treacherous ally and an open foe. But we have never ascribed a reckless desire to force a quarrel on the Amir to what is called the Forward School at Simla. The policy of Sandemanizing which seems best to meet the necessities of the case the frontier tribes in the more or less inaccessible regions lying between India and Afghanistan bears no resemblance to that which seems to be in the minds of the writers to whom we have referred. There is a great deal to be said for the policy of acquiring the friendship of the tribesmen in question. If the military authorities have from time to time demanded friendship sword in hand, it can scarcely be imputed to them as a fault. We should prefer the milder methods of Sir Robert Sandeman; and we would even go so far as to aquiesce if the Amir himself would like to try his hand at Sandemanizing. But that is after all a question of detail. Lord Roberts' point of view has been that if India were one day to defend the independence of Afghanistan by force of arms care must be taken that we are in a position to do so effectually, and with the minimum of strain and risk. Lord Roberts is a man who has a very clear apprehension of the ends to be accompished, and if he holds that secure communications through the cis-Afghan mountains are necessary to the security of Afghanistan and India the chances are that he is right.

THE review of the reports on the working of the Income-tax in the Bombay Presidency shows that while the expenditure incurred in the collection of the tax has slightly increased, the revenue has also satisfactorily grown as compared with the previous year. A small increase shown under the heading of contingencies is due in the Southern Division to payments made to the Southern Maratha Railway for collections and in Bombay to larger commission on increased collections. Excluding the tax on official salaries and Government securities the original demand amounted to thirty-two and a-half lakhs, an increase of seventy-seven thousand rupees over that of the previous year, and almost coming up to the figure of 1889-90. In the Northern and Central Divisions, Sind and Aden, there were small increases, and in Bombay City the demand rose by forty-three thousand rupees. In the Southern Division alone there was a falling off, and this is attributed to reductions in the establishments on the Southern Maratha Railway. The final demand for the year throughout the Presidency was thirty lakhs and eighty thousand as compared with twenty-nine lakhs and eighty-two thousand. In the figures relating to Bombay City attention is called to one or two points, *viz.*, larger profits of railway companies and the taking up of the balance of the Tansa loan, as accounting for enhanced collections. An increase in the collections from Surat is held to prove that the city is recovering from the effects of the fire. At Ahmedabad, however it is feared that the assessment of the city is not what it should be, and the close personal attention of the Collector is directed to the subject. In Sind and Aden tax-payers are ceasing to appeal against assessments, but in the Presidency proper it appears that practice is pretty much as it ought to be. Ahmednagar and Kanara occupy an unenviable prominence in the matter of reductions, and Government is forced to the conclusion that either the local authorities are lenient in the disposal of appeals or the assessments must have been very carelessly made. Small variations between the figures of the Accountant General and the Revenue Department are constantly occurring some of which were indicated when the annual reports were recently issued. The views of the Accountant-General are asked as to whether a detailed examination of vouchers is not necessary to ensure absolute accuracy.

MR. PARKER, the British Consul at Kingchow, has published at Rangoon a little book, entitled "Burma and her Relations with China," which, in view of the attention recently directed to the despatch of Missions between Burma and China, is bound to attract notice. That portion of the book dealing with the despatch of such Missions in the past is certain to attract attention, inasmuch as it is said to show that the history of the relations is based in the Chinese official records, principally on local annals, which have been scrupulously kept at all frontier towns. The Chinese records are said, by the author of the work to which we refer, to show clearly that what has hitherto been universally accepted as Burmese history is most inaccurate and misleading Our Rangoon correspondent, advising us of the publication of Mr. Parker's work, expressed the opinion held there that the author's testimony cannot fail to have its effect on the negociations now pending.

IT will interest those connected with shipping to learn that the decision of Government has now been given with regard to recent groundings in Rangoon harbour. In the case of the steam-ship Shropshire the harbour master in charge has been censured, and in the case of the steam-ship Falconhurst, the pilot, who was in charge of her at the time of her colliding, has had his certificate suspended for a month.

IT is notified that his Excellency Lord Roberts will arrive in Bombay at seven o'clock this morning, local time, and not at six, Madras time.

DURING the absence of Mr. Lee-Warner, I.C.S., Mr. G. C. Whitworth will act as Secretary to Government in the Political, Special, Educational, and Legislative Departments.

MR. W. R. WOODROW, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been appointed to the office of the Divisional Forest Officer of Bijapur in addition to his own duties.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BISSET, R.E, C.I.E., has been granted six months' leave of absence.

MR. C. CHAMBERS, F.R.S., having been allowed privilege leave for two months, Mr. C. Chambers, junior, A.M.I.C.E., will act as Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, on the motion of Mr. P. M Mehta, Dr. Thomas Blaney was unanimously elected President, for the ensuing year.

THE Bishop of Bombay yesterday delivered the prizes in connection with the Indo-British Institute. A full report of the proceedings will be given in our next issue.

THE adjourned meeting of those interested in the proposed Harris Institute will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Monday next, as the room is not available this week. The rules are ready, and can be had on application to Mr. A. Pell 7, Elphinstone Circle.

THE freightship, Shanghai of the P. and O. Co., Captain A. G. Cubett, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on the 11th March with artillery drafts, consisting of 12 officers, 362 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women and 13 children. During the voyage she experienced a very bad weather from Gibraltar to Port Said. The ship rolled very much, but no damage was done to the ship. After leaving Port Said fine weather was experienced. The following are the names of the officers :—Major the Hon'ble A. Sidney, R. A.; Major G. Barlow, R. A.; Lieut. T. Jones, R. H. A.; Lieut. P. Wheatley, R. A.; Lieut. J. MacCarthy, R. A.; Lieut. D. T. Tulloch, R. A.; Lieut T. Dick, R. H. A.; 2nd-Lt. G. A. Gordon, R. A.; 2nd-Lt. R. H. McVittie, R. A.; 2nd Lt. G. A. Hope. R. A.; 2nd-Lt. H. Freeland, R. E.; and Surg.-Capt. F. W. Gibbard, I. M. S.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 4 was 480, giving a death-rate of 28·79 per annum per thousand as against 34·92 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·96 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 105 died from fevers; 19 small-pox; 47, phthisis; 11, measles; 1, cholera; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 104, affections of the respiratory organs; 19, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 34, stillborn; 45, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 23; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 246; Hindu outcaste, 44; Mussalman, 103; Parsee, 28; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 10; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; and other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 254 as against 264 the corresponding period of last year, and 284 the average over the past five years.

THERE were 348 births and 284 deaths registered at the Poona City Municipal Office during the month of March last.

A MAN who has arrived at Wano from Ghazni states that he has seen four regiments of Afghan cavalry, four of infantry, and some six or seven guns at Ghazni, bound for Wano, and that they are only waiting for the snow to melt, the roads not being quite passable for troops yet. A good number of Kabul Khel Maliks have gone to pay their respects to the Amir, and he has presented them with khillats. Some of the Waziri Maliks, who had gone to the Dera Ismail Khan authorities are said, on the other hand, to have incurred the great displeasure of his Highness, and he has threatened them with severe punishment when his men come and re-occupy Wano.

TWENTY packages of electroplating machines are being sent to Kabul for his Highness the Amir by his agent.

GOLA KHAN and three other equally notorious badmashes of the Zhob Valley have at last been captured. Gola Khan was the right hand man of the great outlaw Bangal, whose father, Dost Muhammad Khan, was brought in by Major MacIvor last year, and is in Quetta jail now.

THE report of the directors of the Mysore Gold Mining Company for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1892, states that the gold sales for the year realised the sum of £249,332, and the receipts from other sources amounted to £290, which together makes the gross income on revenue account £249,622. After charging against this all revenue expenditure and the royalty on gold, there remains a balance of £133,167, being the profit on the year's working. Adding to this the balance of £2,164, brought forward from the previous account and £1,296 profit on the sale of Champion Reef shares, a disposable sum is shown of £136,627, which has been dealt with in the following manner:—Two interim dividends of 3s. per share each, paid on June 14th and 11th October, 1892, £67,494; written off for depreciation of machinery, plant, &c., £2,498; income-tax on profits, £3,581; amount carried to sinking fund, £17,000; other items, £584; balance carried forward, £45,471. A further dividend of 4s. per share was paid on the 14th March out of this balance, absorbing £44,996; leaving in hand the sum of £475. The total dividends, therefore, distributed for the year [illegible] amounted to 10s. per share, or 50 per cent. upon the capital of the Company.

THE mother-in-law of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, now at Dehra Dun, has been reported to Peshawar from Kabul under suspicion of keeping up a correspondence with Yakub Khan. She belongs to a Jamshidi family, and is a native of Herat.

A STRANGE occurrence took place, on Thursday week, in the Magistrate's Court at Mandalay. A Burman, on being sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for an assault, stabbed himself with a penknife, and died while being taken to hospital.

A SHOCKING tragedy has been enacted in a village in Baraset, in which the wife of a rich and respectable inhabitant of the village of Chota Jagulia, was brutally murdered. The Babu's brother, it appears, has not been quite of sound mind for some time past, and entertained the curious notion that his deceased sister-in-law had by means of witchcraft made him powerless. On Wednesday, in a sudden frenzy, he picked up a dao and attacked the deceased, decapitating her ultimately. He then surrendered himself to the sub-divisional officer Baraset and confessed his guilt.

A CANDIDATE at the recent Lower Second Examination, held at Salem, was asked: "Why is it hotter in Salem to-day than in London?" answer was: "Because the sun never sets on British Empire."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

LONDON, April 6.

The British Consul at Brest reports that fifty-one deaths from cholera have taken place at Lorient since March 22.

Mr. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, has issued a circular to all Port Officials in the United Kingdom enjoining them to exercise extreme caution with arrivals from infected ports.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

PARIS, April 5.

At the sitting here to-day of the arbitrators in the Behring Sea Fishery dispute, Mr. Phelps, the American counsel, vehemently accused Great Britain of improperly importing new matter into the case.

Sir David Webster and Sir Charles Russell replied regretting the heat displayed by Mr. Phelps in his speech, and defending the conduct of Great Britain.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE,

MONTREAL, April 5.

An immense gathering of French Canadians took place here to-day when those present unanimously approved of a Manifesto, issued by M. Mercier in favor of Canadian independence.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, April 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here, at 0-30 p.m., to-day.

LORD ROBERTS AT JODHPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

JODHPORE, April 4.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and party arrived here yesterday morning from Jeypore, and were met at the station by his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Maharaj Sir Pratapsingh, Maharaj Kumwar, Colonel Abbott, the Resident, Colonel Loch, and Mr. Bayley, Resident at Bikanir. From the station Lord Roberts drove to the parade ground, and there reviewed the Rathor Cavalry, six hundred strong, under command of the Maharaj Kumwar, and the Bikanir Camel Corps, numbering two hundred, under Thakur Dipsingh. The parade went off most successfully, and all were delighted at the handsome uniform, smart horses, and fine horsemanship displayed by the Rathor Cavalry. His Excellency, who is living in Major Beatson's house, later paid a visit to the Maharaj, which was returned before luncheon.

In the evening Lord and Lady Roberts visited the old fort at Jodhpore. This morning the party enjoyed some immense sport, hog-hunting in the neighbouring preserve. Twenty-four fine boar in all were brought to book, of which his Lordship accounted personally for no less than five.

This evening after the State Dinner at Major Beatson's house the Maharaj Sir Pratapsingh first proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and later in the name of the Maharaja addressed his Excellency. He began by assuring Lord Roberts that by his visits to Jodhpore he was honoring the Maharaja and Raj, and that if his Lordship was pleased with the cavalry, which he saw yesterday, the Durbar was entirely satisfied. He hoped his Excellency would inform her Majesty how anxious they all were, in Jodhpore, to serve the Queen-Empress in battle, having alluded to his gratification at his Excellency being accompanied by Lady Roberts and family, he referred to the great loss they would incur by the departure from India of such good friends, but was pleased at their good fortune in being handed over to such a distinguished officer as Sir George White, whom they were glad to welcome to Jodhpore. In wishing Lord Roberts good-bye and God-speed the Maharaja felt that he but echoed the earnest wish of all the Princes and peoples of India that they may soon again see Lord Roberts' return to India as Viceroy. Lord Roberts then replied.

Sir George White, attended by Colonel Hamilton and Captain Gough, arrived from Bombay this morning.

To-morrow morning is to be again devoted to hog-hunting.

[Owing to the above message being to hand at a later hour we were compelled to publish the Commander-in-Chief's speech yesterday.]

AT PALANPUR.

PALANPUR, April 6.

Lord and Lady Roberts and Staff, together with Sir George White, passed through this morning in a special train. A grand reception was held at the station, which was gorgeously decorated. His Highness the Dewan Sahib, the young Princes, Colonel Scott, General Nicolson, and many other officers of the Deesa Garrison, with Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Jacob were present to welcome the distinguished party. A guard-of-honour, consisting of Cavalry and Infantry, attended with colour and band and presented arms as the train steamed in. General Roberts, on alighting, inspected the troops, and appeared satisfied. A sumptuous breakfast was provided by his Highness. Salutes of seventeen gun were fired by the Durbar Artillery on arrival and departure.

COLONEL CUMMING'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 6.

The Port Commissioners to-day placed on record their appreciation of the great services rendered to the Port for years past by their chairman, Colonel Cumming, Chief Engineer of Burma, who is going home on furlough, probably not to return to India.

A BURMESE OIL REFINERY.

Government has sanctioned the erection of a petroleum refinery in the neighbourhood of Rangoon by the Yenang Young Petroleum Company.

HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, April 5.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet has further adjourned this case until Friday, the 13th inst., when judgment will be delivered.

THE CHARGE AGAINST ARCHDEACON NOYES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 6.

The Government of India has appointed a Commission to inquire into the charges preferred by five men of the Cornwall Regiment against Archdeacon Noyes. The Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma will preside, other members being a Deputy Commissioner to be chosen by the Local Government and a Military Officer to be nominated by the Government of India. The proceedings will be public.

A DHARMSHALA AT MULKAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MULKAPUR, April 6.

At a crowded and influential meeting, held in a large and tastefully decorated mandap, the elite of Mulkapur waited upon Mr. Rustomji Faridunji, Assistant Commissioner, when he laid the foundation-stone of a dharmshalla, to be erected to perpetuate the memory of the two generous bankers of this Taluk, the late Messrs. Balusavaji and Mursharsavaji. The whole ceremony, which was a splendid success, terminated, as usual, by the distribution of garlands, bouquets, attar, and pan-supari.

THE SHAN HILLS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

It has been decided that the Shan Hills Railway will pass through Maymyo, which may then become a popular sanitarium.

THE KLANG KLANG COLUMN.

An advance party of the Klang Klang column reached Klang Klang on the 3rd instant. They were met in a very friendly manner by a deputation of Chiefs, and villagers came into the camp freely. One of the objects of the column is to enforce a fine of guns on villages that have harboured the outlaw, Lalway. It is expected that Tao, one of these villages, will pay up its fine quietly, but Hripi, another defaulting village, has so far refused to pay its fine. The Political Officer has received information as to the whereabouts of Lalway, and it is hoped that he will be caught at last. The remainder of the column left on Wednesday for Klang Klang, except the Pioneers, who follow on Thursday.

BARRACKS AT HAKA.

Captain Wade, Executive Engineer, South Chin Hills, has removed his head-quarters to Falum. The work on new barracks of Haka is making gradual progress. Four permanent barracks are now in course of construction.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

The Sawul Singh case was resumed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at Sialkote. Nand Lal, third approver, was under examination all day. He is a resident of Sialkote District, and was Government candidate some time ago, and is literate He got an employment on low pay at Jammu, and deposed that he acted as medium for hiring a gang of Sikhs to do the murder. He states that Sawul Singh was Private Secretary to the Maharaja, though illiterate, and that others now in favour compassed Sawul Singh's death. He says that he associated with the murderers at Nil Kantha's house at Jammu, where they put up arranging their plans, and that he pointed out the road to them when they started on their errand. He corroborated other approvers in most particulars, but was not present at the murder. He says that he accompanied Moulu Dya, a servant to Raja Ram Singh, to Amritsar a few days after the murder, taking with him a hundi from the Raja for Rs. 10,000, which was paid, under suspicious circumstances, by one Gunga Ram of Amritsar. He paid the money in equal shares to the five Sikhs who had committed the murder. He wrote a receipt on the back of the hundi signing himself as the mother of the Raja Ram Singh. This was only a few days after the murder. Witness further said that the Raja's child died two days after Sawal Singh's murder, and that Moulu Dya was entrusted with the ashes for the Ganges, and was also directed to see the hundi cashed. Witness said that Luchman, Labboory, Joo, and Bishendass, who have all been advanced since the murder, were all accomplices. He was not summoned as a witness at Jammu at the first trial for Sawal Singh's murder, but a police officer, named Zafferwal, came to his village, and got him to write a letter denying any knowledge of the business. His letter was shown him on the Jammu file, which had been sent on the prosecution's application to the Resident of Jammu. Witness said that the Jammu convicts, Tilluku and Bholu, are innocent. His previous confessions made last August before pardon was offered, were read over, and admitted.

THE KADIR CUP.

In the Kadir Cup the following heats have been run:—No. 1 was won by Captain Blane on Scottie; No. 2, by Mr. Jardine, on Aldershot; No. 3, by Captain King, on Smiler; No. 4, by Mr. Buston, on Electra; No. 5 by Mr. Dixon, on Kudos; No. 7, by Mr. Wright, on Jessie; and No. 9, by Captain Watkins, on Eileen. There are thirty-six runners and ten heats.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, April 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior left here this afternoon.

ADEN, April 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay arrived this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe from Trieste left this afternoon, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1 2 7-16

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain W. C. Aslett, I. S. C., has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant T. X. Britten, S. C., has been granted leave out of India for eight months.

Lieutenant S. Tomlinson, B. V. R. C., is promoted to Captain vice, G. A. P. de Saone, resigned.

The 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers will furnish a squad of one non-Commissioned Officer and ten privates, of not less than two years' service to complete their engagement, for a course of great gun drill commencing on the 10th instant. A few officers of the district may also go through the course with the squad.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PAREL.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the coal-sheds of the B. B. and C. I. Railway situated in close proximity of the railway workshop at Parel. The fire was first discoverd by a workman, who immediately raised an alarm, in response to which all the men employed in the workshop ran up to the spot and immediately set to work to extinguish the fire. The fire at once caught hold of the whole shed, in which many hundred tons of coal was stored. In about half-an-hour after the alarm had been raised, the Municipal fire-engines came on the scene and were at once brought into play. The fire was got under control in about an hour and a half. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained, but it is roughly estimated between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 60,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SENTRY.

Yesterday morning great confusion prevailed amongst the residents in Apollo and Green Streets, Elphinstone Circle, by the rumour that some one in the Bank of Bombay, committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle. It was eventually ascertained that a sentry doing duty at the Bank had shot himself without any cause. He was never supposed to be in an unsound state of mind and apparently he had no cause to commit suicide. He was removed to the Military Hospital at Marine Lines, where he is lying in a critical condition. It is said that somebody abused his wife and on account of that he felt great humiliation and attempted to commit suicide.

What is claimed as Princess Mary Adelaide's (the Duchess of Teck's) "first contribution to literature" appears in the current number of "Godey's Magazine," an American periodical which was established as long ago as 1830. The Duchess of Teck's coloured portrait is given in the magazine as a frontispiece. and a facsimile of her signature and of the superscription on her manuscript as it came to the publisher's hands is appended to the article. The subject chosen by the Duchess of Teck is the philanthropic scheme bearing her own name—the Princess Mary Village Homes. Views of the Home and pictures of its inmates illustrate the article. It appears that the enterprising publisher of this American periodical has secured this article as the first of a series under the odd and alliterative title "Wealthy Women's Work for Women."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India has sanctioned a reconnaissance in connection with the proposed Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway. A survey was sanctioned some years ago, but for some reason or another was abandoned. Now that the East Coast Railway is being constructed the Vizagapatam-Raipur line is again talked of. It is said that this section, if constructed, will be productive of much good to trade and will prove very remunerative, as it will run through country rich in grain, timber, fruit, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate started from Quetta, on his mission to the Herat border, on last Monday morning, going by rail to Chaman, where an escort of the Amir's cavalry was awaiting him.

Outbreaks of fanaticism in Baluchistan and the country to the north have, fortunately, become very rare of late years; but an attempt has just been made upon the life of a British officer in the Zhob Valley. A Ghazi fired at Lieutenant Farquharson, R.E., but fortunately missed him. The man has been caught and will be summarily tried.

Satisfactory news has been received from Chitral, where Dr. Robertson, the British Agent, seems to be reconciling the various factions to the rule of Nizam-ul-Mulk. The pretender who set himself up as Governor of Yasin has been sent into Gilgit, so no further trouble in the northern districts is apprehended.

As regards the Indus Valley complications the latest intelligence from Bunji states that the strength of the Kohistani gathering at Thur is two thousand men. The two chief men of the Jalkot contingent were killed in the late attack upon Chilas, but their followers still hold together under other leaders. The fanaticism of the tribesmen is just now at its highest pitch, the fast month being religiously kept by them; and as they did not renew the fighting on March 29, it is expected that they will choose one the two remaining Fridays in Ramzan on which to make a fresh demonstration.

News of somewhat serious import reaches the Lahore paper from Quetta. It is stated that the Khan of Kelat, in a fit of anger, murdered his Prime Minister and mutilated others of his officials. Troops are held in readiness at Quetta to move to Bagh, where the Khan now is, or to Kelat if he should go there. The Government of India have called upon him to furnish an explanation and also to release certain prisoners, whose lives are supposed to be in jeopardy. No reason is assigned for this extraordinary outbreak on the part of his Highness, but it seems probable that he feared a conspiracy against his life.

On Tuesday week a Pathan travelling by train was seized at the Shikarpur Station in possession of two human heads and a sharp dagger concealed in a bag. It appears that when the train from Karachi stopped at Shikarpur there was the usual rush for seats. In one car some forty seats had just been occupied, when the occupants began to be conscious of a very offensive smell which grew intolerable, and they therefore reported the matter to the Station Master who caused a search to be made as to the source of the smell. When lo! to the horror of the standers-by, two large human heads with a dagger were found in the Pathan's bag. To one or two questions put to him the Pathan replied in Pushtu which no one could understand, and eventually he was handed over to the police, who are carrying on the usual investigation.

We shall not be surprised, writes the local paper, if this broken weather in the Punjab results in another locust invasion. Already the fully developed insect, in the yellow or breeding stage, has been observed at Lahore, probably blown by the rain wind from his natural breeding place in the Sind desert.

Fine weather has again set in in Kulu. Owing to the long continued wet rust has in some places attacked both wheat and barley. Otherwise crop prospects are good.

A Private in the detachment Gordon Highlanders that were marching to Jutogh, met with a severe accident between Kalka and Kassauli by falling down the khud. The detachment marched before daybreak, and the man getting too near the khud fell down, and broke his leg.

A Correspondent writes on the 28th of March to a contemporary:—Mr. Greenshields, C.S., who is well-known in Assam and universally liked, has met with a most serious accident out snipe shooting. He received a charge of No. 8 in the face. He was at once brought in and attended to by the Civil Surgeon (Dr. Mullane,) and Doctors Hancock and Lumsden. The left eye is completely destroyed, but the doctors hope to save the right one. Forty-three pellets were removed from the face. Mr. Greenshields is very plucky and cheerful over it. I need hardly say that the greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Greenshields.

It is satisfactory to learn, observes the *Englishman*, that with the exception of Bombay, every Provincial Government has consented to assist in the furtherance of ethnological research in India on the system propounded some months ago by Mr. Risley. Bengal, it will be remembered, led the way, and the North-West Provinces promptly fell in with the scheme. Assam now contributes a yearly grant of Rs. 1,000, and has appointed Mr. Gait, the Census Officer, as Provincial Director of Ethnology. Madras has appointed Mr. Mullaly with a grant of Rs. 500 per annum, while the Punjab and the Central Provinces have deputed Mr. Danes and Mr. Fuller, respectively. In view of the general adhesion to the scheme, the position of Bombay is somewhat invidious, and it is probable that the local Government will eventually re-consider its decision on this point.

It is said that the Vizianagram Division of the East Coast Railway will be opened for traffic on the 16th June, by which time it is not improbable that the Chicacole Division of the railway too will be ready.

Mr. H. B. Grigg, British Resident at Travancore, has, it is said, under consideration a route for the extension of the railway from Palghat to Travancore which will obviate the tunnelling which the original proposal for the line involves, and which on account of the heavy outlay has hitherto been an obstacle in the way of carrying out the scheme.

A Bill for the establishment of a Reformatory School in Travancore is now under consideration before the Legislative Council of that State. The school, it is understood, will be worked on the plan of the Reformatory School at Chingleput, which is the only institution of that class in India which is managed by the Educational Department. All other Reformatory Schools are worked by the Jail Department.

At the recent Lahore District Horse Fair the majority of the youngsters on view were well developed, and showed by their cleanliness of limb that breeders are freely availing themselves of the facilities held out to them by Government, and are acquiring a thorough knowledge of rearing young stock. A noticeable feature in the Fair was the large number of yearlings and two-year-olds with strong Arab strains, and to the casual observer there appeared to be no doubt that with breeders, Government Arab sires stand in high estimation. Amongst the dams, too, with foals at heel, there were some exceedingly well-bred mares with plenty of bone and muscle, and just the animals to render horse-breeding in the Punjab profitable.

Visitors to the Madras Museum, writes the local *Mail*, will be familiar with the group of Amravati marbles which forms one of the most interesting sights in the Archæological Gallery. After the erection of the group, several pieces remained. These, with others received from time to time subsequently, amounting to over three hundred in number, and having a superficial area of 1,200 square feet, were scattered about the grounds of the Museum, exposed to all kinds of damage. To protect these interesting relics from further injury it has been decided to group them in a portion of the Museum compound, to the west of the building, and erect over them a series of arcades. Some of the slabs have been already put up, and the others are being collected and placed under the shelter of temporary sheds till such time as funds will permit of the erection of permanent arcades.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

THE POONA BRAHMINS' VIEWS.

The following representation has been addressed by the Sarvajanik Sabha to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legislative Department, concerning the distributions of seats already notified:—

Sir,—We have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council the following observations on the Notification and Rules published by Government with a view to give effect to the regulations made by H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council under Section I. of the Indian Councils' Act of 1892, for the Presidency of Bombay. These rules have created such an intense feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction among the higher and more intelligent classes in all parts of the Deccan Districts that the Sabha feels it would be wanting in its duty to Government if it refrained from giving expression to this general feeling, even though it is afraid that the publication of these rules has the final orders of Government on the subject which makes the chances of a modification of them rather remote. But whether the observations of the Sabha lead to any practical action on the part of Government or not, the Sabha deems it to be its plain duty to protest strongly against the extremely unfair manner, in which the eight seats thrown open to election have been allotted.

2. At the outset the Sabha must record its humble but emphatic protest against the manner in which the Notification under consideration has been published as containing the final orders of Government in the matter. Whatever reasons of State policy might have led the Government of India and the Secretary of State to publish their regulations without previously furnishing an opportunity to the people of this country to express their views in regard to them, they could not in any way hold good in respect of these subsidiary rules, which were left practically to the discretion of the Local Government. A proper exercise of that discretion made it incumbent upon the Local Government, under standing orders of the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, in the first instance to publish the rules in draft-form and not conform them until some time was allowed to the public concerned to submit their views in regard to them for the information of Government. And the remarks made last month by H. E. the Viceroy in concluding his speech on the subject in the Supreme Legislative Council had naturally led the public to expect that such an opportunity would be allowed to them. The disappointment caused by the action of Government in this respect is greatly increased by the fact that the Resolution of the 30th March last gives no indication of the reasons why the usual practice followed in respect of all rules framed to give effect to statutory powers vested in Government has been departed from on this most important occasion.

3. The distribution of the additional councillorships proposed to be effected under these rules will, in a general view, give two seats to Sind, one seat to Gujerat with Thana and Kolaba, one to the whole Deccan, one to the Carnatic, with a portion of the Konkan, and three to the town and island of Bombay. Regarded from another point of view the distribution has been made as follows:—The European mercantile community will have two seats; the Deccan Sirdars and the Sind zemindars will have one seat each; the general community of Bombay will have one seat; the Senate of the Bombay University will have one seat; the town population in the Northern Division will have one seat; and the rural population in the Southern Division will have one seat. The rural and urban interests in Sind and the Central Division, the rural interests in the Northern Division and the urban interests in the Southern Divisions will thus be wholly unrepresented. Judging, therefore, of the arrangements proposed from the standpoint of territorial division as also from the point of view of interests represented, these arrangements lack all the elements of fairness and justice and are inconsistent with the speech H. E. the Viceroy made in Poona last year in reply to an address from the Poona Municipality. On that occasion his Excellency observed: "We are at this moment in correspondence with the Secretary of State as to the rules and regulations to be issued under the New Act, and it would obviously be improper for me to offer you a premature announcement of our intentions; but I may, without indiscretion, tell you that we are in agreement with you upon one of the most important principles involved, and that we hope to be able, in accordance with your suggestion, to recognise the urban and the rural boards in the several provinces of India, as units for the selection of some proportion of non-official members of the reformed Councils." It would appear from this that his Excellency then concurred in the view that for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes and opinions of the general public, it was necessary to give substantial representation to rural and urban boards. The notification under consideration, however, leaves out of account entirely the rural boards of Sind and Northern and Southern Divisions and the urban boards of Sind, and Central and Southern Divisions.

4. The following comparative statistics regarding the area, population, and revenue, both provincial and local, of the several divisions will bring out the disparity noted above in greater relief. The Central Division has thrice the area of the Northern and over 50 per cent. more area than the Southern Division. The area in Sind is considerable, but its population is only about 28 lakhs, while the population in the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions is respectively about 44, 61, and 44 lakhs. The number of villages and towns is again the largest in the Central Divisions, being twice those in Sind or those in the Northern Divisions. As regards land revenue, Sind shows a revenue of 92 lakhs, the Southern Division 100 lakhs, the Northern 120 lakhs, and the Central 133 lakhs. The gross revenue in the several divisions is also nearly in the same proportion. The number of civil sub-divisions, and of the police and Magistracy have the same preponderance in the Central over those in the other divisions. The local funds and Municipal revenues, as given in the Administration Report for 1891-92 for the several divisions, are as follows:—The Northern Division Local funds, 13 lakhs; Municipal revenue, 15 lakhs; the Central Division Local funds, 14 1-3 lakhs, Municipal revenue, 12 1-6 lakhs; the Southern Division Local funds, 11 lakhs; Municipal revenue, 5 1-4 lakhs; and Sind Local funds, 8 lakhs, Municipal revenue, 10 lakhs. It will be seen from these details that the Central Division is the largest of all in area, population, and revenue, and is, besides, in point of education the most advanced part of the Presidency outside the town and island of Bombay; and no arrangement, therefore, which ignores the claims of this division, can claim to be final or just. It will be seen that in point of the magnitude of interest involved Sind stands last among the several divisions, and any arrangement which places it over the other divisions cannot but be regarded as one-sided and defective. The Sabha requests that in consideration of the facts set forth above Government will be pleased to reconsider the distribution with a view to the assignment to the several divisions of their proper share in the representation of additional members in the reformed Council.

5. The regulations appear to contemplate a reserve of three non-official seats, besides, the eight to be filled by election, and these three seats would appear to be reserved to protect the interests of minorities, and to be filled by Government by representative nomination. The arrangements proposed, however, give more than half of the available election seats to the minorities, and even these are given to minorities, who are very small fractions of their own classes. This is a most important defect in the proposed arrangements. The Chambers of Commerce at Bombay and Karachi, instead of being clubbed together, get two independent seats. Although these chambers contain a very small minority of native merchants, the overwhelming majority is distinctly European, and thus practically these two seats have been given exclusively to European mercantile community. As representatives of trade, these chambers should have been joined together with the Mill-owners' Association and Piece-goods merchants of Bombay; but the native traders and manufacturers are shut out altogether, and have been left voiceless as before, while the European merchants, who are well able to take care of themselves and their interests, get two out of the eight election seats.

6. In a similar manner, the Sirdars in the Deccan as also the zemindars in Sind are very small minorities, and yet they get two out of the eight election seats. Taking the Sirdars of the Deccan by themselves, it should be noted that all the more important among them are rulers of Native States, not paying any taxes, nor subject to the laws of the Presidency. There are, besides, in the list what are known as red-ink Sirdars, who possess no special claim for recognition. There are many landowners, such as the Inamdars, in the Deccan, the Carnatic, &c., the talukdars in Guzerat, and the khots in the Konkan districts, who have better claims to be allowed to represent the landed interest, but all these are shut out by these new rules. As regards to Sind zemindars, many of them are involved in debt, and are not known to be the best representatives of landed interest in their part of the country. In fact there is not even an authorized list available to show the strength of their body. The Sabha, under these circumstances, feels itself at a loss to understand the principle on which undefined and small classes out of these minorities have been deemed worthy of representing landed interest in the Council. Properly speaking, the Chambers of Commerce and the privileged classes should have been provided for with one seat each distributed alternately so as to secure a representation in turns of these interests. The more than double share of representation allotted to them largely encroaches upon the legitimate expectations of the bulk of the population, whose interests are chiefly involved in the work entrusted by law to the reformed Councils. The bulk of the population can only be fairly represented by persons recommended by local and Municipal Boards, and at least four seats, one for each division, to be filled alternately by electoral colleges of Municipal and local Boards, representatives should have been allowed, if justice was intended to be to done these interests. Looking to its area and population and revenue, the Central Division is fairly entitled to claim two seats for itself, and certainly at least one seat should have been allotted to it. The present arrangement denies to it all representation whatsoever, and as long as this anomaly remains uncorrected, the new arrangements can never give satisfaction to the general public, nor can Government be said to have made earnest attempt to give real representation to the people.

7. The rules already notified by Government will have to be supplemented by further rules, as the instructions are not laid down with sufficient fulness and detail for practical purposes. Government itself is aware of this necessity, and has notified to the local authorities concerned that it awaits their full reports before taking action. Elections without contests can hardly fail to be other than unnecessary formalities, and the large share assigned to the commissioners and agents in the regulation of these elections will, the Sabha is afraid, interfere seriously with that freedom of choice in the electors, which is so essential to make elections real. The Sabha, therefore, submits that even at the risk of delaying election for a few months, these subsidiary rules of procedure might be further revised and amplified, and published in draft form, before they are put into operation.

8. The administration of this Presidency has always been noted for its liberal spirit, especially in the matter of local self-government. The local self-government acts in this Presidency are in many respects more liberal than any of those in other parts of India. The Sabha, therefore, notes with regret that in this higher sphere of local self-government this old tradition has been departed from to an extent which makes the rules and regulations in this Presidency more one-sided and illiberal than those adopted in other parts of India. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the maximum number of additional members has been allowed by the local Governments there, and if the newspaper reports may be believed, the Madras Government also has resolved to secure a full council of twenty-five members. In this Presidency, the number has been restricted without any reasons being assigned for the step. Moreover, in most of the other presidencies, at least half the recommendation seats have been allotted to the representatives of Local and Municipal Boards, while in this Presidency, as shown above, a much smaller portion has been so allotted, and the interests of the minorities have been provided for by assigning to them double their proper number of seats. The Sabha, therefore, trusts that on a fuller consideration of these points and with the example of the other presidencies before them, the authorities here will also feel disposed to redress the inequalities complained of above.

9. A fair redistribution of seats will be secured by the following arrangements:—

(1) One seat to the Bombay Municipal Corporation; (2) one to the Municipality; (3) one to the Chambers of Commerce in Bombay and Karachi clubbed together, or in alternate turns. The native merchants and manufacturers, persons paying a certain minimum of income-tax, should be joined with the chambers in an electoral college in proportion to the interest of trade represented by them; (4) the sirdars and the landed gentry, owners of entire villages of incomes over Rs. 1,000 a year should be clubbed together or allowed to select in alternate turns, one representative; (5) the remaining four recommendation seats should be filled by Local and Municipal Boards, electors alternately, so as to have always two urban and two rural members for the four divisions; and (6) besides the eight recommendation seats, three more seats should be filled by Government by representative nomination of minority interest.

10. The actual elections need not be held simultaneously in all the divisions, and whenever the elections take place, they should be held under the superintendence of an officer unconnected with the District Executive administration. The under-Secretary in the Legislative Department should have the superintendence of these elections. Such a unity of control will facilitate work, prevent friction, and enable Government to ascertain the real wishes of the electors with a freedom which the agency proposed by Government will never be able to secure.

11. The Sabha submits these suggestions to Government with a full consciousness of its responsibility in this matter. The difficulties are undoubtedly great, but they have been unnecessarily aggravated by the one-sided procedure adopted, and given effect to in these rules. Should the Government unfortunately feel not inclined to consider these rules at an early date, the exclusion of the general public of the Central Division from all share in the proposed representation would be a permanent and unmerited reflection on their intelligence and public spirit and would prejudicially affect their interest to a serious extent.

A POINT OF LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an editorial article you write to-day that Mr. Craigie has no reason to be dissatisfied with the judgments given in his appeal. And supported as the judgments are by a splendid array of high authorities, they will be deemed very satisfactory by the general public also. Still, it seems to me, there are one or two points in this noteworthy case, in respect of which reflecting minds may not consider their doubts quite at an end. Following the language of the learned judges, you write about the end of your article that "the fact that a person bears a particular name is not a secret." Now this may be so. But it seems to me that the real question involved is not what name a certain person bears, but what name a person who went to Mr. Craigie's office on business on a certain day bears. If a person is pointed out, and his name asked, no secret need be made of his name, for many people know it. But if the name of a person who went to a solicitor's office on a certain day is asked, then it cannot be said that the name is not a secret, for undoubtedly the outside world does *not* know it. Now, if the name is not known to the world at large, and it has come to be known to the solicitor in the course and *for the purpose* of his professional employment, one naturally thinks that the solicitor is not at liberty to disclose it without "the express consent" of his client. But it has been held that the solicitor must give out the name unless he swears that he was told it confidentially, and was desired to keep it secret. But no such condition is imposed with respect to the refusal to state the nature of the solicitor's employment. And why this distinction is made is another difficulty to the thoughtful mind. The learned judges have no doubt explained how it would be injurious to the interest of a client to find his business with his solicitor disclosed. But so may the knowledge that he consulted a solicitor also affect him. A husband and wife may quarrel bitterly on a certain day on matters of suspicion, and if the husband is afterwards known to have gone to a solicitor on that or the next day, greater embitterment between the husband and wife would naturally follow. Many such instances can be easily imagined.

Lastly, I have a word to say against the argument that unless the name of the client is known, it cannot be ascertained whether he sanctions disclosure or nott Sec. 126 of the Indian Evidence Act states that no lawyer shall be permitted to disclose any communication made to him by his client, &c., without the express consent of his client. It should be noted that it does not state that no lawyer shall be permitted, if his client objects. Even if the client has not expressly objected, so long as no express consent is forthcoming, the solicitor is debarred, it seems, from making a disclosure.—Yours, &c., K.

R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Captain W. Chander, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with 20 officers, 4 ladies, 2 children, 2 European details, and 1 woman, 19 Native officers, 2 hospital assistants, 864 rank and file, 156 followers, and 11 horses, of the 9th Bombay Infantry, and No. 4 Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. The following are the names of officers:—Major and Mrs. A. W. Proudfoot and child, Captain and Mrs. H. Godfrey, Captain R. D. Broome, Captain W. W. Battis Comb, Lieutenant C. J. Mellies, Lieutenant J. R. Darby, 2nd-Lieutenant H. Hoss, 2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Brieges, and Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. F. Willist and child, 9th Bo. Infantry; Lieut. C. W. Singer, R.E., Surg.-Lieut. Burnett, I. M. S., 2nd.-Lieut. W. J. Mitchell. R. N. Lanc. Regt., 2nd.-Lt. J. B. Bourring, Unattached List, 2nd.-Lt. R. Hawkes, Unattached List, 2nd.-Lt R. A. Gillan, R. E., 2nd.-Lt. W. H. Bunbury, R. E., 2nd.-Lt. C. B. L. Greenstreet, R. E., 2nd.-Lt. E. S. Earl, 2nd. Border Regt., Lieut. the Hon'ble Marsham, 7th Hussars, Lieut. and Mrs. Ayerst, 2nd Bo. Infantry.

The other day in Berlin the so-called electric cab, which is really propelled by means of a petroleum motor, met with a mishap. While near the Hotel Kaiserhof the cistern, which hangs between the two back wheels, burst with a loud report, and the fluid ran out on to the road. The occurrence caused great merriment amongst the cabmen on the stand in front of the Kaiserhof.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S SPEECH.

At the discussion on the Financial Statement at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday week.

The Hon. Sir David Barbour said:—I have to thank the members of this Council for the very moderate tone they have adopted in criticising the Financial Statement of 1893-94.

"I am only too conscious that the Statement is open to attack on many points, and I fully recognise that the moderate, I might say indulgent, tone which has been adopted in the discussion is due to the fact that the difficulties under which the Government of India now labours are fully recognised, and that the Council desire as much as possible to avoid adding to the embarrassment of the Government.

While thanking the Hon. Members of Council on my own behalf for the friendly spirit they have exhibited, I take the liberty of adding that in my opinion the moderation they have shown on the first discussion of the Financial Statement under the new Act is of good omen for the future, and I can assure them that so far as I am concerned—and in this matter I believe I can speak for the whole Government—their criticisms and suggestions will not carry the less weight because they have been put forward in temperate language and with a due regard to the difficulties of the present position.

"The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram has suggested that a portion of the cash balance of the Government of India should be invested so as to earn some interest.

"This course could no doubt be followed with advantage if we had in India a great money market such as exists in London. As matters stand in this country I am afraid any attempt to invest a portion of the cash balance would do more harm than good. In the first place, our cash balance is not concentrated at the Presidency-towns. It is scattered all over the country in the various districts and local treasuries, and we must always have a large amount of cash actually available. This amount I would not place at less than ten crores of rupees.

"Of the balance a certain proportion is lodged in the Presidency Banks. The Banks do not pay interest on the money so lodged, but the use of these balances is one of the considerations for which they undertake to do the Government business, and in this way the Government receives the value of its money.

"Another portion is kept in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India and is employed to meet sudden emergencies. In Bombay public opinion has generally favoured the loan of this money for short periods and at a low rate of interest, but in Calcutta a different view has prevailed.

"After full consideration the Government of India have decided that it would not be to the public interest to accustom the Indian money market to rely in ordinary times on advances from the Reserve Treasuries. Such advances might not be of great relative importance in the London money market, but they would be of greater importance in India; they would be liable to be recalled at any moment, and if such recall took place when from other causes money was dear (as it sometimes is in India) very serious consequences might be produced. It has been decided, and I believe rightly decided, that the public interests will be best served if the surplus cash balance is kept as a reserve to meet any special difficulties that may arise. When stringency arises in the open market the Presidency Banks can often obtain advances from the Government, and they sometimes avail themselves of such advances. If gold is scarce in London a slight raising of the rate of discount very soon brings in gold from other countries, but the case is very difficult in India. It takes a great rise in the rate of discount to attract capital temporarily to India. The money market has been easy in India for some years, but periods of very great stringency have arisen in the past, and will no doubt be experienced in the future. The Government balances are really the only special reserve we have got. They can be readily made available in time of need either by buying the Secretary of State's bills or by being temporarily lent to the Presidency Banks.

"It is quite true, as the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram remarks, that with the fall in exchange the rupee pay of the Civil Services decreases in gold value and the sterling pay of the British troops goes on increasing in silver value!

"This is just one of those anomalies of which we hope to get rid by a setlement of the currency question.

"I am sorry that I cannot give any further information at present as to the terms on which the loan of 300 lakhs will be raised. The terms of the loan must be settled with reference to the state of the money market at the time it is raised, and it would not, under any circumstances, be prudent to attempt to settle them some months in advance. The currency question has so unsettled financial matters in the present year that special caution is necessary.

"The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans made some remarks on the general financial position. He alluded to the large deficit in the estimates, and he pointed out that if we absorbed the famine grant and withdrew the amount devoted to the construction of railways, and charged against Revenue under 37, the deficit would be largely reduced.

"He also pointed out, and very fairly, that the rate of exchange taken in the estimates was considerably above the market rate of the day, and that the estimates contained no provision for compensation to officers on account of the fall in the gold value of the rupee. Taking everything into consideration, he came, as I understand him, to the conclusion that the Financial Statement did convey a correct picture of the present situation. That is a conclusion which I cannot be expected to controvert, and I need only explain that the sum of Rx. 75,100 which is to be expended on the construction of railways, and which he thought might be taken in reduction of the deficit, is Provincial and not Imperial expenditure, and that to strike it out of the estimates would not affect the deficit on the Imperial account.

"My hon'ble friend also made some remarks as regards the Home charges. Now, these charges may be looked at from two points of view. We may consider the total disbursements in England on account of India or we may confine ourselves to that portion of the Home disbursements which goes to meet the cost of the India Office.

"I may mention in the first place that I have always been, and am now, strongly opposed to any increase in the disbursements in England on account of the Government of India. I think there are great objections to any such increase both from a political and from an economic point of view. But it is not so easy to keep down these charges as might at first sight appear. Everybody is prepared to agree that they should be kept down, but such agreement is what I may call an agreement in the abstract. When we come to concrete cases I do not find the same unanimity. For example, nothing is more beneficial to India than the construction of railways, and sooner or later, great authorities urge that more rapid progress should be made in their construction. It is found that more money cannot be raised in India, and about this time the persuasive voice of the promoter is heard in the land, and simultaneously, and by what appears to be a sort of pre-ordained harmony, Chambers of Commerce both in India and in England take up the question. It is said that if the Government of India will only give a guarantee, quite a trifling guarantee, and one which will really impose no burden on the finances, and which is merely put forward to remove the doubts of Lombard Street, money will flow into India for the construction of railways, and untold benefits will be conferred on the population. It is very difficult to resist a cry of this sort, raised in a very telling manner by a host of ingenious promoters, and supported by eminent authorities. At the same time if we give way to it, the Home charges must be increased.

Having said so much on the general question of the inexpediency of increasing the Home charges, I wish to add a few words which may help to remove some misapprehensions regarding them.

It will be seen from paragraph 93 of the Financial Statement that the net Home outgoings for the coming year are estimated at £22,052,500. This is no doubt a gigantic sum of money, but £1,249,200 of the amount simply represents the paying off of certain railway debentures, and for this purpose a loan of £1,300,000 will be raised. In other words, the transaction is merely a conversion of debt from one form into another form. A further sum of £2,609,200 represents the repayments to Railway Companies of money received from these Companies in former years. If we act as, what I may call, Bankers for these Railway Companies we must expect to have to repay to them the money which on a previous date we received from them. Sometimes we receive more in a year than we pay away, and sometimes we pay away more than we receive.

"In 1893-94, we expect to pay away £2,609,200 and we only receive £1,420,040.

"There is also a disbursement of £1,383,200 on account of remittances. This represents money which the Government of India receive in India and pay away in England. Some of this money is received from Railway Companies and is sent Home for the purchase of stores; some of it represents money received from Government servants in India and paid out to their families in England; some of it is money received from Native States or local Governments for the purchase of stores, and so on. In short, these remittances are not *qua* remittances a charge against the revenue of India.

"There is also a sum of £1,160,600 on account of capital expenditure. This is money paid for the purchase of stores, and a direct commercial equivalent is received for the expenditure. I know no means whereby locomotive engines or steel rails can be procured for nothing, or without paying for them.

"There remains the net expenditure of £15,650,300 to be accounted for. Now, of this sum no less than £5,747,200 is on account of the Railway Revenue Account, and it is money well laid out, and it brings in an ample return, including direct and indirect advantages.

"There is also a payment of £2,419,400 on account of interest on, and management of, debt.

"The rate of interest payable is 3½ or 3 per cent., and I know of no market other than that of London where money could have been raised so cheaply.

"There is also a payment of £1,404,900 for the purchase of stores for use in India. As I said before, I do not know any way of getting stores except by paying for them. The balance includes payments for Postal and Telegraph communication with England, payments to the Admiralty for services rendered, and payments of political pensions to persons of Indian descent.

"I will not pursue the subject further. I am anxious to see the Home charges kept as low as possible, but I have said enough to show that they are not that gigantic, unjust and crushing burden on India which they are sometimes alleged, and I dare say believed, to be. I come now to the remarks which the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans made regarding the cost of the India Office.

"I may explain that the establishment of the India Office is not under the control of the Government of India, but under that of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The estimates and accounts of the India Office are laid before Parliament every year, and it should, I think, be presumed that due regard is paid to economy unless the contrary can be proved. My hon. friend's criticisms were put in an amusing form, but I think that in the absence of any real knowledge of the facts it would be wrong to take them for more than they are worth, lest in so doing we should do injustice to a large body of public servants who have no means of defending themselves in this place, and regarding the exact nature and extent of whose duties our information is necessarily very defective.

"As regards the Persian and Chinese Missions I may point out that these Missions perform certain services on account of the Indian Government. We have important relations with China in regard to opium and other matters: the China Mission does a certain amount of work for us in connection with these matters, and the payment is supposed to be for that work. I am happy to say that in the case of these Missions there has been quite recently some reduction of the total charge.

"The Hon. Mr. Chentsal Rao has called attention to the surplus of about 15 lakhs of rupees which is realised from the Registration Department, and as that is a Department which is not maintained for the sake of the revenue which it produces he has urged, with, as it seems to me, some reason that the surplus should be devoted to the increase of the facilities for registration.

"I may explain that the Registration Department is managed by the local Governments concerned, and any increase of expenditure which they might consider necessary in order to facilitate registration would not ordinarily be objected to by the Finance Department. It can hardly be expected that at the present conjuncture I should urge them to increase expenditure on any object, however desirable in itself, but I am sure they will be prepared to take into consideration the suggestion which has now been made, and for my part I shall be prepared to leave the matter in their hands and to accept the decision at which they may arrive. I may mention, however, that the surplus of the Registration Department is not so large as the Hon. Mr. Chentsal Rao supposes, because the figures he has used do not include the charge for buildings and for pensions, or for some other items of no great importance. The Hon. Sir Charles Elliott has alluded to the possibility of our some day raising a large amount of revenue from a tax on registration. Far be it from me to set aside summarily any suggestion for increasing the revenues, but I may say that, so far as my information goes, I am not sanguine that we could raise as much money from this source as the French Government appears to raise in France.

"The Hon. Mr. Chentsal Rao has also called attention to the Famine Fund. The amount of this fund was determined in the following manner. It was calculated that the loss from falling off in revenue and actual expenditure on relief due to scarcity and famine would amount to 15 crores of rupees in every period of ten years, and it was held that a provision of 1½ crores yearly would be sufficient as an insurance against such loss.

"I am disposed to agree with the Hon. Member that the provision made was unnecessarily high, if we look only to the possible loss from drought, scarcity and famine.

"On the other hand, this Famine Fund is really our only Reserve readily available to meet any of those vicissitudes to which the Indian finances are unfortunately liable, and I think this point should be borne in mind if it should be decided hereafter to take into consideration the question of reducing the amount of the fund.

"In point of fact the Famine Fund, looked at simply as a reserve for the purpose of meeting the financial effects of famine, does not at present amount to so much as 1½ crores of rupees.

"In the coming year Rx. 340,200 from this fund is set aside to meet the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways: Rx. 65,000 is devoted to the construction of protective canals, Rx. 1,054,300 is devoted to the construction of Protective-Railways, and only Rx. 40,500 is devoted to actual relief of famine.

"The whole fund is devoted to purposes connected with famine, but only a very trifling proportion of it is set aside for the direct relief of persons who may be in distress owing to scarcity or famine.

"I should be very glad, indeed, to see the export duty on rice repealed, but in the present state of the finances I could not recommend that any portion of the Famine Fund should be devoted to this purpose. We are passing through a grave crisis and should husband our resources to the utmost.

"The Hon. Mr. Chentsal Rao has alluded to the variation in the amount of charges under certain heads in different Provinces. It can hardly be expected that I should enter in detail into an explanation of all these variations.

"Speaking generally, the explanation is that in dealing with India as a whole we are dealing with a Continent, and not with a single country.

"The circumstances of the different Provinces vary very widely.

"For example, the percentage on receipts of the cost of collection of Assessed Taxes varies from Province to Province, because some Provinces possess Revenue officials who assess and collect this tax in addition to performing their other duties, and whose salaries are not charged as a portion of the cost of collecting these taxes.

"In such Provinces as Bengal, on the other hand where, from the nature of the Land Revenue system local establishments are small in number, a special agency has to be employed for the purpose, and the whole cost of such agency is charged against the tax.

"The excise systems, too, vary very much from Province to Province, and so do the habits of the people in respect of the consumption of exciseable articles. It is impossible to draw any conclusions from the mere fact that the cost of collection is higher in one Province than in another. With regard to the difference in the cost of the Police in Bengal and Bombay, I may remark that wages are higher in Bombey than in Bengal. The cost of the Bombay Police also includes about six lakhs on account of special Police in Native States, the cost being recovered from these States. It also includes nearly five lakhs on account of alienation of Land Revenue in favour of the village officers connected with the Police. Bombay is the only Province in which such alienations are passed through the accounts.

"The Hon. Mr. Chentsal Rao also calls attention to the increase in superannuation allowances. There is from the nature of the case, a steady growth of expenditure under this head which is no more to be wondered at than is the growth of population and of general revenue.

"It must be recollected that there has been in past years a great increase in the number of officers employed under the Government of India, and the inevitable result is the growth of superannuation charges.

"There has also been in the current year some temporary increase of charge owing to superannuation allowances being paid monthly instead of quarterly in England. The decision to pay certain pensions in England at the favourable exchange of 1s. 9d. added something to the expenditure. The normal increase of expenditure under this head is about Rs. 4½ lakhs yearly.

"The Hon. Mr. Chentsal Rao has referred to the advances on account of Land Improvement, and expresses a hope that the amount set aside for the purpose may be increased.

"The amount that can be devoted to such purposes is necessarily limited, but I believe more money is being advanced now than was formerly the case, and I hope it may be possible to increase it still further in future years. The total provision placed at the disposal of local Governments for advances to agriculturists in the coming year is rather more than 33 lakhs of rupees. This is nearly three times the amount actually advanced in 1888-89. In 1891-92 and in the current year very large amounts were advanced, but these high advances were made in consideration of the drought and scarcity that prevailed in Madras, Bombay, and Ajmere.

"A reference to para. 33 of the Financial Statement for next year will show how great are the claims of all kinds on the Government of India at the present moment, and I have been agreeably surprised that we have been able to meet them as fully as we have done."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon; it being the first meeting of the year Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was called to the chair until the meeting elected their new President. There were present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Thribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The first business before the Corporation was the appointment of the President of the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed that Dr. Thomas Blaney be elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year. In moving the above proposition Mr. Mehta said it was not necessary to say anything in support of the proposition, inasmuch as it had been said over and over again on various occasions the honourable part played by Dr. Blaney in the Municipal affairs of this city. If any member of the Corporation was desirous of hearing once more the services rendered by Dr. Blaney to the public and the Municipality of Bombay, the speaker could not do better than refer them to the proceedings of the meeting recently held to do honour to Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear.) There it was stated that Dr. Blaney had served the Municipality with the greatest zeal and untiring energy all those years that he had been connected with the civic administration of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that Dr. Blaney was the oldest member of the Corporation, for so far as the Corporation was concerned he, (Mr. Mehta) was as old a member as Dr. Blaney. But Dr. Blaney was the oldest member of the Municipality which was managed by the Justices of the Peace in earlier days. They all knew with what zeal, energy, and self-sacrifice Dr. Blaney had served the Municipality for a very long time. It would, perhaps, be more to the point to say that in proposing Dr. Blaney to be their President, he was proposing a gentleman who had been tried and found well qualified for the post, in which he had acquitted himself with the greatest credit. Dr. Blaney had once occupied the chair, and he (Mr. Mehta) did not believe that only new men should be elected to the chair every year. It seemed to him that there were occasions when they should resort to their old practice of electing men who had already occupied the chair, and in order that the tradition of the chair might be maintained, it was but right and proper that some of the old members should be again called to preside over their deliberations. He had not the least doubt that if Dr. Blaney was elected to the chair, he would discharge the duties of his office with the same ability and zeal as he brought to bear on the proceedings of the Corporation on a former occasion. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the Corporation would for reasons stated by him place Dr. Blaney again in the chair to rule over them for another year. (Applause.)

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition, and in doing so he hoped that Dr. Blaney would live long for many many years with health and happiness to serve the Municipality with credit to himself and advantage to the city. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to vote and carried by acclamation.

Dr. Blaney then took the chair amidst loud applause. In thanking the Corporation for the honour they had done him he said that he could not too heartily thank them for the honour they had done in electing him to the chair which he considered was the highest position a citizen of Bombay could aspire to. (Hear, hear.) The honour was doubled because it was the second occasion on which it had been conferred upon him in a very flattering manner in which Mr. Mehta moved it, Mr. Sayani seconded it and the demonstrative way in which the Corporation accepted it. He need hardly say that as long as he occupied the chair, he would endeavour to do his duty as zealously as he possibly could. It was his wish to take part in the debates of the Corporation as an ordinary member of that body, but as the position of the President was forced upon him by his friends he felt it his duty to accept it. He had one word to say before he resumed his seat and that was that the business of the Corporation should be conducted in a manner which would add not only to the dignity of that body but expedite its business. They had many rules of procedure, but there was one rule which ought to be borne in mind, and it was that only one member should address the chair at one time. (Hear, hear.) It must always be repugnant to the President of the Corporation to have to bring to the notice of any member that he was out of order on any particular question. He was quite sure that if members bore that rule in mind it would besides expediting the business of the Corporation add much to the dignity of the Corporation. (Applause.)

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Javerilal, the retiring Chairman, for the assiduity and ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. He said that he was quite sure they would accept the resolution with the utmost heartiness. Mr. Javerilal during the period that he occupied the chair transacted the business of the Corporation in a methodical manner, and evinced great ability and good feelings towards the members. He had discharged his duties fairly well, and the best thanks of the Corporation were due to him. (Applause.)

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in seconding the proposition, observed that the duties of the President had now become onerous, and it was to a certain extent a thankless task. Considering the number of elements they had in the Corporation and that a large number of members was desirous of doing their duty in a zealous manner, it was rather a hard duty for the President to perform. Nothing could be more praiseworthy than the way in which Mr. Javerilal performed the duties of the chair. It was perfectly correct to say that Mr. Javerilal had attended every meeting of the Corporation during the year of his office and retired without leaving any arrears of business whatever. The members were indebted to him for urbanity and courtesy from him, and he hoped the Corporation would join in thanking him for the manner in which he had discharged his duties while in that high office. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal said he heartily thanked them for the handsome manner in which the resolution was carried by them. The business of the Corporation was increasing every year with the growth of the city, and the duties of the President were therefore becoming more onerous. He thanked the members for their hearty co-operation during his period of office. The way in which the several measures had been discussed showed that members took a keen and active interest in matters of sanitation and pure water-supply to the city. There was hardly a meeting of the Corporation adjourned for want of a quorum, and the result was that they had no arrears of business. He took that opportunity of thanking the Municipal Commissioner for his kindness and courtesy and also Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, for readiness with which he had at all times helped him in the general transaction of business. (Applause.)

THE REPRESENTATIVE AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the letter he had received from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor on the subject of the nomination of a member of the Corporation to the Legislative Council might be considered as a matter of urgency.

The Corporation thereupon gave priority to that business, and considered the letter which was as follows:—

Malabar Point, March 31, 1893.

My dear Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to address you with respect to the subject-matter of the Bombay Government Notification of 30th March, 1893, a copy of which has been supplied to you. Under the terms of that Notification the invitation from his Excellency the Governor to the Corporation to assist him in nominating an additional member of the Bombay Council for making Laws and Regulations is to be addressed to that body through the President. As under the Regulations made by his Excellency the Governor-General a limit of two months is laid down within which the recommendation must be made, and as his Excellency is anxious that the privilege accorded to the Corporation may not be lost owing to his invitation being issued precipitately, he proposes to defer issuing the invitation until you are in a position to inform him that there is reasonable probability of the selection being duly made within the period laid down by the regulations. A copy of the Notification having been forwarded to you, it is, his Excellency assumes, open to you to bring it before the Corporation, and to invite that body to decide what the system shall be, under which the selection of a person for recommendation to his Excellency the Governor shall be made. As soon, therefore, as you are in a position to inform his Excellency that the regulation period of two months is not likely to be exceeded he would issue the invitation.—Yours faithfully,—(Sd.) S. W Edgerley.

To the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that with reference to the letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the President be requested to inform him that the Corporation were prepared to proceed to recommend a gentleman as the representative of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sayani said that it was an open secret that the Corporation would unanimously recommend a certain gentleman, who was fully worthy of that honour. (Applause.) But at the same time he thought it would be better if a rider was added to the effect that the Corporation would be prepared to make the nomination in the same way as they annually elected their President.

The rider was accepted by the mover of the original motion, which was carried.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. Blaney had given notice of his intention to move that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out experiments on the sewage in the Queen's Road and Charni Road sewers to ascertain whether the silt in these sewers is likely to cause any obstruction when put into the cast-iron pipes of the "Shone system."

The President said that before being aware of the fact that he would be appointed their President he had given notice of the motion, but he did not think he was justified in putting that motion before the Corporation from the chair. He suggested that some other member should take the chair for a short time to enable him to move that proposition.

Mr. Sayani submitted that under the rules Dr. Blaney could not do so.

Mr. Hamilton did not think it was proper for the President to move a resolution.

After some discussion the consideration of the motion was postponed on the motion of Mr. Roughton, until the next meeting, to enable any member who would desire to do so, to take up the motion on his own account.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Corporation next considered the Commissioner's letter on the question of electric light in the new Municipal offices and the Crawford Market. The Commissioner's letter was as follows:—

Bombay, 16th March, 1893.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have received from the Executive Engineer two estimates, one for lighting the office rooms and the other for lighting the corridors and staircases of the new offices with kerosine oil. For the offices, an initial expenditure of Rs. 992 is reported to be required for the purchase of lamps and Rs. 2,063 for the corridors and staircases. A monthly expenditure of Rs. 176 and Rs. 138 for the two purposes, has also been estimated for. For the clerks and surveyors a very cheap lamp, costing only Rs. 3, has been proposed, and for the superior officers, as well as for the corridors, &c., a lamp costing Rs. 15. The monthly expenditure has been calculated on an average basis of two hours' lighting daily throughout the year. The Executive Engineer, however, thinks that in practice a smaller expenditure than Rs. 176 + Rs. 138= Rs. 314 per mensem will meet requirements, and prefers to take a round sum of Rs. 160. I do not myself think that less than Rs. 200 per mensem will suffice.

2. Every office in the Municipal buildings works through some of its members till seven or half-past seven every evening. The whole of the clerks do not stay as late as this, but a great number do, and there is no evening throughout the year, even in the hot weather in which artificial light is not required, in the offices of the Commissioner, Health Officer, Executive Engineer, Water Engineer, Drainage Engineer, Assessor and Collector, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, and Chief Accountant. Hitherto the work has mostly been done by candle-light, candles having been purchased for each office out of its contingent grant, but a single candle gives a very insufficient light. There is usually only one candle to two men, and I do not think it right that the Municipality shoud expect its servants to carry on their duties under such conditions. I did not think it worth while to raise any question on this score while the old offices were in occupation, relying on obtaining the better light which had been sanctioned for the new offices, but I must now appeal to the Corporation to allow an improvement to be effected, and unless some other expedient can be devised, I think the provision mentioned for kerosine oil lighting must be sanctioned.

3. The Executive Engineer has, however, made a proposal to me which seems so completely to meet the case that I have no hesitation in recommending it to the favourable consideration of the Corporation. I cannot do better than let Mr. Murzban speak for himself in the matter. He writes to me as follows, under date 15th instant:—"It appears to me that by the addition of a dynamo and other small plant, it would be possible to light the Crawford Markets and the Municipal offices with the machinery already put up for the Municipal Building. I have consulted Mr. Mossop, the Electrical Engineer, of the firm of Messrs. Lang, Wharton & Down, Construction Syndicate, who has fitted up the Municipal Offices, and he is of opinion that the proposal made above is quite feasible. Mr. Mossop and I have inspected the Crawford Markets with Mr. Higgins, its superintendent, and have come to the conclusion that at least nineteen arc lamps, each of 2,000 candle power, will be required for lighting the stalls, 8 incandescent lamps of 50 candle power each, to light the clock and 5 similar ones to light the staircase leading to it. The arc lamps are to burn for about 7½ hours each night. Mr. Mossop is unable to give a reliable estimate of the cost of the additional plan without reference to his employers at home, but he thinks that approximately it would be about £1,200, which, at the present rate of exchange, will be about Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand.) I estimate the probable monthly cost of lighting with electric lamps the markets for 7½ hours and the Municipal offices for 2 hours every day at Rs. 600. To this must be added (on the assumption that the additional plant would last for twenty years) Rs. 107 a month, required to recoup in twenty years the initial cost of the new plant Rs. 20,000, with compound interest at 4½ per cent., minus the initial cost of kerosine oil lamps which will have to be supplied to the Municipal offices at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. This gives Rs. 707 as the total monthly cost of lighting with electric lamps both the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Offices. The Chief Accountant informs me that at present the average monthly cost of lighting the Crawford Markets with gas is Rs. 600, to which must be added about Rs. 50 for lighting the new Mutton Markets under construction, thus giving a total of Rs. 650. If, therefore, the proposal I submit to light the Crawford Markets and Municipal Offices with electricity were approved, there would be an excess, monthly, of about Rs. 50 over the expenditure now incurred in lighting the markets alone. But there would be a monthly saving of Rs. 160, which would be othewise required for lighting the Municipal offices with kerosine oil. In reality, a monthly saving of about Rs. 100 would be effected, the risk of accidents by fire to the Municipal building by the introduction of kerosine oil would be minimized and better lighting and greater cleanliness would be the result. "In the estimates referred to above I have not taken into account the cost of fitting up the Municipal Offices, as that does not affect the question at issue, the expenditure having already been incurred. Mr. Mossop intends leaving for Europe shortly, but would postpone his departure and obtain correct estimate of the cost of additional plant from home if there is any chance of the above proposal being accepted." Mr. Marzban has put the case in so complete a form that I have scarcely anything to say except that I entirely agree with him in this most judicious proposal. The Arthur Crawford Markets are a building for which the electric light is eminently suitable, in fact they can hardly be properly lighted otherwise than by lamps of a candle power equal to that of the arc light. I need not add that the capital cost of the installation should be met out of loan funds, and I strongly advise that Mr. Mossop be authorized to put himself in immediate communication with his principals in Europe with a view to ascertaining exactly what that cost will be. I would not advise sanction to the scheme until this is known, except to this extent, that it may be sanctioned, provided it does not exceed Rs. 20,000. But perhaps the Corporation will prefer not to commit itself even to this extent until it has positive facts before it.—I have, &c., (Sd.) H. A. Acworth, Commissioner."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Commissioner be requested to obtain details of the capital outlay required for carrying out the proposals for lighting the new offices and the Arthur Crawford Markets by electricity, and to report the same to the Corporation through the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mulji Bhawandas Barbhaya seconded the proposition, which being put to the vote, was carried.

TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The Corporation further considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11323, dated 1st February, 1893, with reference to the acquisition of land at Chimboor for the deposit of town sweepings, as under:—

"That memorandum from the Commissioner, No. 23210, dated 26th ultimo, forwarding Government Resolution No. 223, General Department, dated 23rd idem, be forwarded to the Corporation, and that in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Government whether Government will consent to lease the land to the Municipality for a term of fifty years with a proviso giving the Corporation the option of terminating the lease on six months' notice on the expiration of each successive period of ten years."

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the necessary sanction should be given, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hamilton moved as an amendment that the Corporation should have the option of terminating the lease at the end of three years, to allow of the success or otherwise of the incinerator being ascertained.

But on a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

H. E. SIR JOHN HUDSON AT THE SION TANNERY.

Yesterday afternoon, his Excellency Sir John Hudson, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, paid a visit to the Adumjee Peerbhoy tannery at Sion. His Excellency was accompanied by his son, Captain Hudson, General Gatacre, General Hogg, and Colonel Leach. His Excellency who started from the Victoria Terminus by the 4 p.m. local train, was met at the station by Mr. Mahomedally Adumjee Peerbhoy and Mr. Manning, manager of the tannery. A first-class carriage was specially reserved for his Excellency and the members of his staff. The train reached Sion at 4-30, and after alighting at the station his Excellency Sir John Hudson, General Hogg, Colonel Leach, and Captain Hudson drove in a carriage and pair to the tannery, followed by General Gatacre in another carriage. The tannery is situated at a distance of five minutes' drive from the station. The carriages and the horses were specially brought down from Bombay for his Excellency. The premises of the tannery were beautifully decorated with flags and banners for the occasion. His Excellency was received at the tannery by Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy, the proprietor of the tannery, Abdoolhoosein Adumjee Peerbhoy, Curreembhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Ebraim Adumjee, and others. His Excellency was shown round the tannery, which is 400ft. square, and has 360 tanning pits. His Excellency was first shown how the kit-bags for British regiments were made. His Excellency was then taken to the tanning department, which is in charge of a European superintendent, who explained to his Excellency the different processes of tanning the hides and skins. The hides go from pit to pit for nine months before they are properly tanned. His Excellency was also shown a skin of a cobra which was admirably tanned. The hide of a buffalo takes nine months to be tanned, whereas the hide of a cow takes six months. His Excellency was then taken to the currying department and machinery shed, which are under the direct control of a European supervisor. His Excellency was then shown different departments where boots, saddlery and harness, and belting are made. The belting is used in the gun carriage factory, and the boots are made for the use of native cavalry and mounted battery. The prices of the boots averaged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7. His Excellency was then shown fancy boots of ladies and gentlemen, which were very handsomely made and his Excellency expressed that they were, as good as the English boots and shoes. No brown paper was used in the boots and shoes prepared in the tannery, which turned out 75,000lbs. of leather every month. The Bombay and the Madras Government used the leather prepared in the tannery. His Excellency and the members of the staff were then adorned with garlands of flowers, by Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy, who also presented them with superb bouquets. After thanking Mr. Adumjee in Hindustani, his Excellency and staff drove back to the Sion Station, and came to Bombay by the local train, which left the station at 5-54 p.m.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The following is a list of articles held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months. Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted:—

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.		
Gregor, Miss Daisy, Swansea	1 shawl and 1 silk handkerchief	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise (*a*).
Bond, Mrs F, Somersetshire	1 tea cosy and 1 pair of slippers	Do.
Clayden Mrs W, Essex	1 table cloth..........	Do.
Barton, Miss L, London	2 screens..........	Do.
Whitbread, Mrs, Essex	1 Indian work table cloth	Do.
Soundy, Miss, Middlesex	2 handkerchiefs ..	Do.
Gauntlett, Miss, London	1 handkerchief	Do.
Smith, Mrs, J B, Kent	1 Do.	Do.
Streatfield, Miss, London	X'mas card and two pairs of baby's socks.	Do.
Adams, Mrs William, Devon	3 silk and 3 cotton handkerchiefs	Do.
Allen, Miss L, Devon	Do.	Do.
Sheldrick, Mrs F, London	Card case	Do.
Matthews, Mrs W A S Dakota, U S A	Velvet bag	Do.
Carter, W, London.	3 silk handkerchiefs	Do.
Kempster. Mrs, Essex	A silver pin	Do.
Graham, H, London	Photos	Closed against inspection of contents (*b*).
Stark, Corporal, W N, Fermoy, Ireland	A leather belt	Do.
Essabhoy, A M, Singapore	Camphor	Exceeds the prescribed limit of weight (*c*).
Schroder, Smidt and Company, Bremen	Sample cotton......	Do.
Hammond, George and Co., Dover	Cigars	Exceeding the prescribed limit of number.
Tomlinson, J H, New York	Do.	Do.
Stoecker, C, London	Do.	Do.

(*a*).—Clause 169 of the Postal Guide for January 1893.
(*b*).— Do. 159 Do. Do.
(*c*).— Do. 171 Do. Do.

Many things which ought to be sent as parcels continue to be sent as packets. The packet post is only available for (1) printed matter (2) samples, and the chief rule is that every packet must be open for inspection by the Post Office. Samples are to be sent for trade purposes only, and must not have a saleable value. If cigars are sent the number must be limited to three.

All communications relating to the above should be addressed to the Manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 28, as compared with the statement of March 21, 1893:—

	March 21. Rs.	A.	P.	March 28. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,10,65,867	5	7	2,49,41,731	9	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,23,65,927	0	5	4,92,70,848	7	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,06,385	1	4	4,75,258	6	2
Sundries	31,34,994	5	8	31,64,088	11	5
Rs.	10,18,73,173	13	0	10,27,51,927	2	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,12,564	0	0	68,49,044	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	56,77,953	8	0	56,77,953	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,33,57,386	10	3	1,31,35,492	2	10
Credits on do.	99,23,989	2	8	1,04,56,794	2	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,59,59,909	9	2	2,66,31,349	13	8
Balances with other Banks	10,54,868	9	10	9,54,619	2	11
Bullion	6,08,424	7	5	5,72,194	3	1
Dead Stock	12,48,318	2	6	12,49,546	6	3
Stamps	10,721	5	6	10,411	11	6
Sundries	19,75,968	0	1	19,76,778	0	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,82,94,761	6	1	1,61,39,264	2	10
Do. at Branches	1,75,48,308	15	6	1,90,98,469	11	8
Rs.	10,18,73,173	13	0	10,27,51,927	2	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to March 28:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,09,960	Dec.
Do. at Branches	41,85,825	Inc.
Other Deposits	30,95,079	Dec.
Post Bills	68,873	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,36,480	Inc.
Loans	2,21,895	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,32,805	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,71,450	do.
Cash at Head Office	21,55,497	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,50,161	Inc.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

ANOTHER WIDOW MARRIAGE.

A correspondent informs us that a Shenvi Brahmin clerk in the Collector's Accounts Office at Sattara, aged about 45, named Wamon Sittaram Sakalkar, whose wife lately died, and who was put to great inconvenience for the want of a suitable companion to manage his house—cook his food, and look after a motherless infant, which was on the point of death for want of care and nourishment, &c.,—lately married a Deshast Brahmin widow lady, named Shrimant Yemnabai Mirajkar, aged about 35. This is a case for congratulation in more ways than one: firstly, owing to the fact of a Deshast Brahmin lady marrying a Shenvi husband popularly supposed to belong to a lower caste than her own; secondly, to the gentleman having the courage to marry a widow; and, thirdly, to both being of sensible and mature age, able to understand and appreciate their responsibilities. Mr. Wamanrao who is a straightforward and extremely intelligent man, deserves honourable mention and support for departing from the old world and custom of marrying child-wives and in marrying a middle-aged lady, suited to his age and circumstances, and the lady is no less to be commended for her courage in marrying out of and beneath her caste, so to say. As regards Mr. Wamanrao, child-wives were offered by the score to him, but he stuck to his opinions on the score of his own age being about 45 Numerous high European officials having heard of the marriage, wished to meet and congratulate him, but his simple and unobtrusive habits make him respectfully decline all such support and civilities. With a few exceptions, the Brahmin inhabitants of Sattara were enlightened enough, be it said to their credit, not to boycott or annoy Mr. Wamanrao in any way. The few exceptions are unworthy of notice, as they belong to the thoughtless and old-fashioned, who do not represent the sense of Sattara Brahmin Society. The wedding was celebrated at Poona in the house of that sturdy reformer, Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Bhat, Sub-Judge, and the celebrant was the learned and renowned Brahmin Shastri, Mr. S. P. Kelkar, in the presence of numerous and sympathising Brahmin friends, among whom were Messrs. Bhat, M. G. Ranade, Rao Bahadur Bhide, Professor Bhandarkar, Mr. W. N. Patak, Deputy Collector, Moropant Joshi, the Editors of the "Sudarak," the "Dnyan Chakshu," and the "Dnyan Prakash," and the members of the Prarthana Samaj, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 4th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 3rd 7 feet 6 inches against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rain at Jati 95 cents. Wheat crops slightly damaged by blight in parts of Dadu, Johi, Manjhand and Kohistan talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 6 inches against 1 foot 3 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops thriving. Reaping of wheat in some parts of 6 talukas, of oil-seeds general. Drizzling rain in 4 and hail in 2 talukas. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops flourishing except in Moro and Hala talukas, where wheat is slightly damaged by rust. Cattle healthy. Fodder abundant.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of wheat commenced. Adawah crops doing well. Cattle in good condition. Weather very hot.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 1st April 1893).—Cotton picking and reaping of wheat nearly finished. Agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping and thrashing of rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 1st April 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting and harvesting of cold-weather crops in progress. Cotton picking in progress in Thasra Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and thrashing of wheat in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking in progress. Heavy blight has done some injury to the cotton and much to the val crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed and thrashing commenced in Nasick, Igatpuri, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Peint talukas, and in progress in other talukas. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 29th, 1° cool on 30th, nil on 31st, 1st and 3rd, and 1° warm on 2nd and 4th. Vapour in air normal on 29th and 4th, and excessive from 30th to 3rd. Wind normal from 29th to 3rd. Abnormal wind northerly on 4th.

Thana.—Rab-spreading and reaping of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rabi crops commenced. Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops has begun.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi completed in 3 and continues in the remaining 5 talukas. Land is being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season in Junnar, Indapur, Khed, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari almost completed. Thrashing in progress. Ploughing for next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricutural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Shevgaon Taluka. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 1st April 1893).—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season in Pandharpur Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Preparation of land for next season still in progress. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather fair. Rain in Sindgi and Bagevadi 22 cents each, Bijapur 10 and Bagalkot 9 cents. Reaping of rabi crops and cotton picking progressing. Rats doing injury in three talukas. Agricultural prospects good. Water and fodder supply sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

Belgaum.—Slight rain at Belgaum and elsewhere. Cotton picking in progress.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rabi crops and picking of cotton in progress. Rain gauged at three stations varying from 22 cents in Karajgi to 2 cents in Dharwar. Agricultural stock healthy.

Kanara.—Second crop harvest on coast and Haliyal. Preparation for monsoon crops in progress. Sugarcane plantation progressing. Garden crops doing well.

Rajkot.—Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Wheat undergoing winnowing operation.

Wadhwan.—Cotton and wheat harvest being collected. Drinking water sufficient. Agricultural stock satisfactory.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking and reaping of rabi crops continue. Extracting of opium juice going on.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending March 25, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,390	95,836	..	54,446	10,028	...
Goods	61,259	49,523	11,736	..	..	71,900
Other earnings	8,990	9,080	...	90	1,706	...
Weekly total	1,11,639	1,54,439	...	42,800	...	..
Aggregate ..	13,26,277	13,86,443	...	...	..	60,166

A pretty incident, a Vienna correspondent says, happened in the stay of the Emperor and Empress of Austria in Switzerland. The Imperial couple went into a confectioner's at Montreux to take some refreshment, and the shop and adjoining saloon were filled with a throng of gay and chattering school girls, quite unconscious of who were observing them. When the Emperor and Empress had left they were told who they were, and nothing could prevent them from running out into the street to watch them as they walked down the street. The Empress had been to the shop several times before, because she relished the confectioner's Scottish short-bread so much. After tasting it repeatedly she asked the man to let her have the recipe for it. He seemed to hesitate before he promised, so Prince Liechtenstein the Equerry went and assured him that her Majesty would keep the secret, and would not set up in business with it. The confectioner then wrote it out, and sent his little boy to Territet with it. By some chance the boy, who is eight years old, found his way to the Emperor's room and walked in undaunted. The Emperor was reading a newspaper with his glasses on, and looked up kindly to ask the boy what it was he wanted. A conversation ensued, which the boy fully appreciated. He afterwards ran back to Montreux as fast as his legs would carry him to tell his father that he had made the personal acquaintance of the Emperor of Austria.

THE APPROACHING SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Mr. E. W. Maunder, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and a member of the Joint Eclipse Committee of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, has made the following statement regarding the work of the British and foreign expeditions for observing the solar eclipse of April 16th:—

"Of the two British expeditions which are going to observe the eclipse, one, conducted by Mr. Albert Taylor, assisted by Mr. W. Shackleton, has already started, its destination being Para Cura, on the coast of Brazil, some forty miles west of Ceara, the capital of the province of that name. The Brazilian Government has placed one of their vessels at the disposal of Mr. Taylor's expedition. The other expedition, under the direction of Professor Thorpe, and which comprises three members besides the chief, will leave Liverpool in the steam-ship 'Teneriffe' on March 18th. Arriving at Bathurst on March 31st, the astronomers will go on board Her Majesty's gunboat 'Alert,' which will be awaiting the arrival of the mail steamer. The 'Alert' will proceed along the coast to the Saloum River, in French Senegambia and go up the River to a native village called Fiundium, where the observing party will land. They will live on board the 'Alert, and will erect their huts and instruments on the banks of the Saloum. The gunboat will remain until the day after the eclipse, when she will convey the astronomers back to Bathurst, at which place they will tranship into a British cruiser and proceed to Teneriffe. Here they will join the mail steamer, and may be expected back in England early in May.

"Besides the British expeditions, a number of foreign astronomers will also observe the eclipse. Professor Holden, of the lick Observatory, is sending an expedition to Chili, and the observatory of Harvard College at Arequipa, Peru, will also despatch a party. Professor H. S. Pritchett, from St. Louis, and Professor Todd, are expected to go to Para Cura, Brazil, while an expedition will be sent from the Paris Observatory by the Bureau des Longitudes to Joal, in Senegambia. The Comte de la Bauine Pluvinel will be one of the French party.

"The three special characteristics of the approaching eclipse are (1) its long duration; (2) its occurrence at the time of maximum solar activity; (c) that it can be viewed from three stations, which are very widely separated. With regard to the first point, the duration at the Brazil station is 4 mins. 43 secs.

"Anything over three minutes of totality in an eclipse is distinctly favourable. The greatest theoretical duration of totality is about eight minutes, but anything over four minutes is certainly exceptional. In the eclipse of 1883 the duration was considerably longer than it will be in April next, but the shadow track lay entirely over the South Pacific, and the only available station was one low coral island. The 1883 eclipse occurred at the time of maximum solar activity, the eclipses of 1878 and 1889 occurring at minimum activity. They were very well observed.

"One question of great interest that the astronomers hope to be able to decide positively is whether the general appearance of the corona varies with the solar cycle. The evidence obtained up to the present points most distinctly in that direction, and if this be confirmed, the corona as seen on April 16 next should closely resemble that observed at Caroline Island in 1883. The possibility of observing the eclipse at stations so far apart as Chili, the east coast of Brazil, and the west coast of Africa, will help to settle the question that has often been mooted as to whether the corona suffers change in short intervals of time. There will be an interval of some hours between the time of totality on the coast of Chili and that on the west coast of Africa, and the comparison of the photographs will naturally be of the very greatest interest. Such a comparison was attempted to be secured in the eclipse of December 1st, 1889, when Father Perry was observing near Cayenne at the Salut Islands, and Mr. Taylor near St. Paul de Loando, but the latter was unfortunately prevented by bad weather from making any observations. The work that is proposed to be done on this occasion is almost entirely photographic.

"The pictures will be of two kinds—those of the corona itself, and of its spectrum, while the photographs of the corona itself are also of two kinds.

In both the British expeditions photographs will be attempted with instruments practically identical with those that were used in the eclipses of 1882, 1883, 1886, and 1889, giving a picture of the corona on a scale of slightly over half-an-inch for the solar diameter. Further photographs will be attempted with an enlarged image of the sun of three times the above diameter, and the exposures with the two instruments will be so regulated as to give a complete series of plates from the very shortest exposures which would give any result, up to the longest which the duration of the eclipse may permit.

"In this way it is hoped to secure a faithful record of the details of every part of the corona, the lower portions of the corona being so much more intense than the outlying filaments that an exposure suitable to secure the latter is far too great for the former.

"The photographs of the spectrum are also of two kinds. One has spectroscopes of ordinary construction; in the other there is simply a large prism placed before the object glass of a photographic telescope. The result of this combination is that instead of one image of the corona on the photograph, a series corresponding to the different bright lines in the coronal spectrum will be obtained. "I think," said Mr. Maunder, in conclusion, "that I have clearly indicated the importance of the work to be done by the expeditions. It only remains for the atmostpheric conditions to be favourable. So far as we know, the weather in Senegambia and Chili is sure to be good. In Brazil it will be the rainy season, but as the rain mostly falls during the night and the early morning, we shall have a fair chance of success."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended March 25, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	596	9	796
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	11,23,806	21,36,842	44,153	33,04,801
Total for 12 weeks...	12,11,806	24,11,842	48,153	36,71,801
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,478	2,35,680	8,637	3,35,795
Per mile of Ry do.	198	511	19	728
Total to corresponding date do.	11,44,415	23,59,297	62,811	35,66,553

Increase for the week .... Rs. 31,205
do. to date .... " 1,05,248

An extraordinary narrative appears in the "Dortmunder Zeitung." It seems that at Marten, district of Dortmund, the remains of one Kruger, a member of the Miners' Association, called "Gluckauf-Germania," were being conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery, at Lutgendortmund, when the members observed that the widow was in her working clothes, and not taking part in the proceedings. She said she had been counselled by her spiritual adviser not to take part in the funeral. For, said he, Kruger could not receive Christian burial as he had not been to church for a year, and in particular had not attended at Easter. When the procession arrived at the cemetery, the gates were closed and no grave had been prepared. At last a quiet spot was found behind the hedge of the burial-place—a receptacle for dust. No priest was to be seen. Meanwhile a crowd had gathered about the gates, which were broken open. The members of the "Gluckauf" once more shouldered their comrade, and one, more demonstrative than his fellows, said the cemetery was intended for honest men, and as their comrade was an honest fellow he was not to be buried like a thief under a hedge. The procession then moved on into the cemetery, and the coffin was set down beneath the huge cross, and with banners flying, the members of the "Gluckauf-Germania" returned to head-quarters. Late in the evening the police entered and gave to the miner the little narrow bed which others had denied him.

At Rome a concert was given by the Italian composer, Alessandro Costa. The programme, devoted to the beneficiary's own works, included his symphony in C minor, and a cantata, "The Legend of the Soul" for soprano solo, female chorus, and orchestra. The libretto is based upon an idea taken from the Persian poet, Jelal-ud-Din, and the second part, which is entirely lyrical, describes the change from turmoil to peace when the wandering soul achieves eternal blessedness.

In his "Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects," published by the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. C. V. Riley says that in his judgment it is a moderate estimate to place the species of insects in the world at ten millions in number. Species have been best worked up in the more temperate portions of the globe, and in the more tropical portions a vast number of species still remain to be characterised and named. Many portions of the globe are yet unexplored, entomologically, and even in the best worked-up regions by far the larger portion of the Micro-Hymenoptera and Micro-Diptera remain absolutely undescribed in our collections, and have been but very partially collected.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

An amusing story of the manner in which His Holiness was greeted by King Oscar of Sweden when he visited Rome is told by one of the returned pilgrims. On approaching the Pontiff, King Oscar extended his hand. A good son of the Church would, of course, have knelt and kissed the Pope's extended ring Protestant monarchs have before now bent the knee to the Pope. But King Oscar, grasping his "brother monarch's" hand, shook it warmly, and then, stooping down, embraced His Holiness, kissing him effusively on the cheek. The Pope was as much amused by this irregular form of greeting as the by-standers were horrified.

Stories about the late Mr. Pettie have been pretty rife just lately, but the last, which is vouched for by a "London correspondent,' is too good to be missed. It is concerned with the artist's first Academy picture. On Show Sunday he was favoured by many visitors, his frame-maker amongst the number. This good fellow took his stand before the work, and seemed buried in profound admiration of it. "Well," said Mr. Pettie, "what do you think of it, John?" "Think of it, sir, why its just perfection; you won't see one better, I know; Mr. Storey has got one just like it." "What!" exclaimed the amazed artist, "a picture just like that?" "Oh," replied the frame-maker, "I wasn't talking about no pictures, I was speakin of the frame; you belive me, sir, it's the frames as gets 'em in, and that's just a beauty!"

Mrs. Annie Besant, who has just returned from a lecturing tour in America in the interests of Theosophy, visited altogether some 70 towns. She has informed a "Morning" interviewer that everywhere she had large audiences. "What was most satisfactory," she said, "was that in places where I lectured twice or three times my audience was nearly always more numerous at the second or third lecture than on the preceding occasion. Certainly people were interested. The first time, no doubt, they came out of curiosity, but afterwards it must have been because they wished to learn. I had, however, two even better tests of the genuine feeling of the people than could be shown by the numerical strength of my audiences. One was the interest evinced by the Press in the movement. The papers wherever I went devoted an unprecedented amount of space to my propagandist mission. I remember, indeed, one newspaper correspondent saying to me with perfect candour, 'For my own part, Mrs. Besant, I know nothing about Theosophy and care as little, but the people want to hear about it, and I must tell them all I can.' Then the other infallible test was provided by the returns of the publishers of works on Theosophy, which were everywhere in very great and increasing demand."

Mrs. Besant thinks that in America Theosophy will spread more quickly and take a deeper hold than in any other country. "The people there, and in the West especially," she remarked, "appear not only ripe for but eager to receive new ideas. They seem to want something more than they can get from the existing religions, which are being so sadly undermined on the one side by the growth of scientific knowledge and criticism, and on the other by the lack of deeper knowledge from which to combat the attacks of these worldly opponents. In America, moreover, people are not bound by the trammels that shackle all life in this country. They are more free, more imdependent.

It is well known, says "Woman," that Baron Hirsch devotes his turf winnings to charitable purposes, the chief recipients being the London hospitals. His gifts in the last twelve months have reached the respectable sum of £39,000, an amount so large as to imply that the occupation of a successful racing man is as profitable in the Baron's hands as the manœuvres of "la haute finance." From this nominal figure must be deducted enormous outgoings, for stables, &c., and the following little story shows that the so-called disposal of his "winnings" is often the Baron's way of concealing the full extent of his charities.

In an apocryphal list supplied to an evening paper a short time ago, by an ill-informed contributor the name of a certain hospital was given as the recipient of £500 from the Hirsch fund. The smart secretary saw his opportunity, and, as his hospital had received nothing, he wrote the Baron a slightly chaffing letter, expressing his regret that the announcement seemed to be a mis-statement. The "winnings" fund was at that moment exhausted, but Baron Hirsch was so struck with the ingenuity of the letter, not to mention the merits of the institution, that he immediately drew a cheque for £500 in its favour.

The Parliamentary aids to observation are, observes the author of an article on "Eyeglasses in Parliament" in the "Million," many and varied. There are the black horn-rimmed glasses of Mr. Gladstone, the common order of spectacles in gold, steel, or tortoiseshell, the dainty academic "nose-nippers" which Mr. Arthur Balfour occasionally flies to, and there is the single eyeglass, which is the most trying of all the aids to sight. There is considerable art in wearing an eyeglass, so that the wearer appears at ease in it. The Chamberlains look as if they slept in theirs. Mr. Chamberlain's eyeglass is presumably a thing of use as well as of ornament. There is no doubt that it adds to Mr. Chamberlain's appearance; it adds also to the appearance of his son. Both gentlemen are naturally critical and disdainful. The disc of glass in the left eye helps the disdain. Mr. Chamberlain junior sees the great world of politics with the same eyeglass. It is indeed the Old Obadiah and the Young Obadiah.

Mr. Goschen wears an eyeglass—a gold-rimmed one—hanging to a piece of black cord. Mr. Goschen's eyeglass is purely for use. He carries it when walking across the lobby, or when reading a paper in the House. His eyesight is genuinely dim; his eyeglass is necessary, therefore, to its owner's perception. There is nothing perky, self-conscious, aggressive in Mr. Goschen's glass.

Mr. Chaplin is another member of the eyeglass brigade. Mr. Chaplin's aquiline features and penetrating eagle-like glance make him a sufficiently noticeable person. His eyeglass rather spoils the desired effect. It makes Mr. Chaplin look almost benevolent. The curve of the lips assumes an angelic smile, the whole face beams with the blessings of free trade and goodwill to all men. The law and the eyeglass have always gone together. It is almost a tradition of the profession; most of our judges have it concealed somewhere.

The eyeglass presumably points to the perception of the law—the ability to see through stone walls and go round the corner at the same time. If you fail to find a guinea in the pocket of the junior barrister, you may depend upon your search meeting with an eyeglass. Although Sir Charles Russell, Sir Henry James, Sir John Gorst, Sir Richard Webster, do not wear eyeglasses openly, they carry them. You will see the Leader of the Bar scanning the opposite benches through a circlet of glass which he carries loose in his pocket. Sir Henry James comes in, stops short at the Bar, and taking a disc of glass out of his pocket, holds it to his eye as he scans the bench in search of—Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Edward Clarke wears both a single eyeglass and a pair of doubles. When in the street he uses the latter; when strolling about the lobby he dons the former.

In the "Idler" Mr. F. W. Robinson tells us how he managed to get his first book accepted by a publisher. The book in question was "The House of Elmore." Mr. Robinson had, however, previously written another novel. This had been sent to, amongst others, Messrs. Smith and Elders's, and 'in due course of time,' says Mr. Robinson, "Mr. Williams, their reader, asked me to call upon him 'for the M. S.'! at Cornhill. There I received my first advice, my first thrill of exultation. 'Presently, and probably, and with perseverance,' he said, 'you will succeed in literature, and if you will remember now, that to write a good novel is a very considerable achievement. Years of short story writing is the best apprenticeship for you. Write and rewrite, and spare no pains.'

"I thanked him, and I went home with tears in my eyes of gratitude and consolation, though my big story had been declined with thanks. But I did not write again. I put away my MS., and went on for six or eight hours a day at chess for many idle months before I was in the vein for composition, and then, with a sudden dash, I began. "The House of Elmore." It was half-finished when another strange incident in its little way occurred. I received one morning a letter from Lascelles Wraxall (afterwards Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart.), informing me that he was one of the readers for Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, and that it had been his duty some time ago to decide unfavourbly against a story which I had submitted to the notice of his firm, but that he had intended to write to me a private note urging me to adopt literature as a profession.

"It was to Lascelles Wraxall I sent, when finished, 'The House of Elmore.' Wraxall had stepped so much out of his groove—for the busy literary man that he was—to take me by the hand, and point the way along 'the perilous road'; he had given me so many kind words, that I wrote my hardest to complete my new story before I should fade wholly from his recollection. The book was finished in five weeks, and in hot haste, and for months again I was left wondering what the outcome of it all was to be. At last came the judgment—the pleasant, if formal, notice from Marlborough-st. that the novel had been favourably reported upon by the reader, and that Messrs. Hurst and Blackett would be pleased to see me at Marlborough-st. to talk the matter of its publication over with me. Some three months afterwards, at the end of the year 1854, my first book—but my second novel—was launched into the reading world, and I have hardly got over the feeling yet that I had actually had a right to dub myself a novelist!"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Norton, Lieut, Bombay, 7th Hus, for England, from Mhow.

April 5.

Damson, Capt, Bengal, 9th Infy, on leave, from Peshawur.
Ross, Major, Madras, Royal Scots, from Wellington.
Way, Surgn-Capt, Madras, A M S, on medical certificate.
Randalph, Capt, Madras, R A, on Medical certificate, from Rangoon.
Smith, Lieut, Madras, 21st Hus, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Finlay, Lieut, Bengal, Bedford Regt, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Bliss, Lieut, Madras, 1st D C L I, on leave, from Bangalore.
Marker, Lieut, Bo, K O Regt, on leave, from Poona.

April 6.

Graham, Lieut, Madras, 21st Hus, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Richardson, Local Bengal, 18th Lancers, on duty, from Ferozpure.
Barnett, Surgn-Lt, Bombay, I M S, on leave, from Mhow.
Mersham, Lieut, Bo, 7th Hus, on leave, from Mhow.
Edwards, Capt, Bengal, States, Cavy, on duty, from Cawaliar.
Martin, Brig, Genl, Bengal Dist, Staff on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—April 5.

Alexander, Major, Bombay, 30th Infy, on duty, to Kurrachi.
Alexander, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Barreilly.
Stanhape-Holmes, Lt-Col, Madras, Welsh Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Upperton, Capt, Bombay, A D to G O C, to rejoin to Poona.
Gale, Lieut, Bombay, 1st Wor Regt, on transfer to Kamptee.
Lovell, 2nd Lieut, Bombay 2nd S Lanc Regt, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

April 6

Donaldson, Lieut, Bengal B A on leave to Singapore.
Ashburn, Lieut, Bom, R A, on leave, to England
Sarkies Surgn-Capt, Bom I M S on leave to Australia.
Davies, Major, Bengal, A A G, on leave to England.
Tarte, Lieut, Bengal, The Baff, on leave, to England.
[illegible]alin, Leiut, Bengal, 14th Silkhs, on leave, to England.
Tandy, Lt-Col, Bon, 25th Rifles on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th April

1. A Guard of Honour to receive H E the Commander-in-Chief of India consisting of 100 rank and file, with the band, will parade in Belasis Road, Byculla, at the foot of the Railway Bridge at 7-15 p. m., to-day (Friday), Captain E F. Nicholson, Lieut. S. Tomlinson, and 2nd Lieut. C C James will be the Officers for the guard. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Members, who are at the Tram Terminus, at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The company competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant, on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.

The competition will be carried out under the rules already promulgated to Officers commanding companies.

3. There will be Company drill for "C" Company to-day (Friday), at the Government Dockyard, at 5-15 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for "C" Company to-day, (Friday) at 8-30 p.m., at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines without delay to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 6.)

Military Department.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Sam Tomlinson to be Capt, vice G A P de Saone, resigned.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Condr M Edwards, Ordn Dept.

Lieut-Genl Sir J Hudson, K C B, Ind S C, having with the approval of Her Majesty the Queen been appointed C-in-C, Bombay Army, assumed the Command of the Army on the 1st April.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt W C Aslett, Ind S C.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Sub-Condr H Graveson, Commissariat Dept, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut T X Britten, S C, Wing Officer and QrMr, 10th Bombay L I, for eight months.

Marine Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J F Rodrigues, Head Clerk and Accountant, Shipping Office, Bombay, to act as Depy Shipping Master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr J Higgins, or pending further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Mr H G Gell, Depy Commnr of Police, Bombay, is allowed an extension for two months of the six months' furlough.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of Second Class Subordinate Judges, vice Rao Saheb Pandurang Dhonddev Gadgil, deceased:—Rao Saheb Govind Narayan Kelkar to be substantive third grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatrai to be sub pro tem third grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar to be substantive fourth grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, Second Class Magistrate of taluka Nandgaon, in the district of Nasik, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bo Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

The following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Poona District:—Mr. Keshav Jayaram Tipnis, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveli, vice Mr Balaji Ramchandra Joshi, retired; and Mr Wasudev Narayan Swami to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vadgaon, vice Mr Keshav Jayaram Tipnis, transferred to Haveli.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Datto Mahadeo Marathe, acting Mahalkari of petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar.

In Government Notification No. 1693, dated the 16th March, 1893, published at page 294-297 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," 1893, Part I, delete "Atmaram Balkrishna" between "Arundell, K. W., C. E.," and "Atmaram Balkrishna Vasudeojee, and for "Dayadas Tapidas" read "Dayabhai Tapidas Varjdas" between "David Sassoon Jacob" and "De Almeida, J. D."

Educational Department.

Messrs J T Hathornthwaite and Furdunji Muncherji Dastur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College on the 20th March.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W R Woodrow, Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, to take charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted an extension by six months of the furlough for eight months.

General Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Whiteworth, I C S, to act as Secy to Government in the Political, Special, Judicial, Educational and Legislative Departments during the absence of Mr W Lee-Warner, C S I, M A (Cantab), I C S.

Assist Surgn Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Assist Surg Ratanji Rustamji Dadina is promoted from the Second to the First Class of Assistant Surgns.

Mr C Chambers, F R S, Director, Govt Obsesvatory, Colaba is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Charles Chambers, Junior, A M I C E, to act as Director, Govt Observatory, Colaba, during the absence of Mr C Chambers, F R S, on privilege leave, or pending further roders.

Public Works Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti, L C E, as an Assist Engr, third grade.

(Railway.)

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant six months' special leave to Lieut-Col W S S Bisset, R E, C I E, or such subsequent date as Lieut-Col Bisset may avail himself of it.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Mr H Pearson, Supdt, Main Salt Stores, Kharaghoda, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

Mr J M Dart, Inspr, Northern Frontier, and doing duty as Inspr, Goa Frontier, is allowed an extension of fifteen days' privilege leave for two and a-half months.

Mr G Ainsworth, Supdt, Preventive Service, Customs Dept, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 15th inst.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Surgeon-Lieut Col W A D Fasken, Civi Surgn, Farukhabad, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Lieut-Col F Barrow, Depy Commr, Gonda, privilege leave for two months and 25 days.

Surgn-Major P J Frever, Civil Surgn, Moradabad, furlough out of India for one year.

Dr G D McReddie, MD, Civil Surgn, Hardoi, privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

Mr G J Nicholls, District and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, special leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr F Kilvert, Assist Commr, Kheri, to officiate as Depy Commr, Gonda, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col F Barrow.

Surgn-Capt A E Tate, M S, to the civil medical charge of the Muttra district, in addition to his military duties.

Surgn-Major J Anderson, Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, to the visiting medical charge of Pilibhit.

The Rev F W Chamberlain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to be Chaplain of Benares, from the date of taking charge of his duties.

Mr J H Harrison, Magte, and Collr, Aligarh, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, during the absence on leave of Mr W Blenerhassett.

Mr W Tudball, Joint Magte, Aligarh, to officiate as Magte and Collr.

Mr H D Griffin, Joint Magte Cawnpore, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, during the absence on leave of Mr Nicholls.

The Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain from Shahjahanpur to Raninkhet.

The Revd W J Thomson, Chaplain, from Ranikhet to Naini Tal.

The Rev T M M Griffith, Chaplain, from Muttra to Agra.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·838
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·88
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, NW, SW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	325

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Glenvich 2,008 tons, Captain H C Holman cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The s s Tuskar, 1,969 tons, Captain F L Deacon, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain T W Lockyer, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain T Pole, sailed yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Polin, Lieut Trate, and Lieut Hill.

The B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain A McKinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. Hodgart, as cabin and two deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain C R Kendall, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R D Teppingly, Mr R F Lumbay, Mrs Chatteya and infant, and 21 deck.

The Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain H C Haynes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (9th March) with a general cargo and Miss F H West as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W A and Graham and Co.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, and which left Liverpool on March 4, Port Said March 23, and Suez March 24, arrived in Bombay yesterday:—The weather report showed that in the Indian Ocean the wind was N.-E. unvariable and variable throughout. The only saloon passenger was Miss Y. H. West.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Ancona, 1,888 tons Captain W D Mudie, sailed yesterday for China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mrs Paterson and infant, Mr Dawriux, Mr. S Gascard, Mr. B W Whitehouse, Mrs and Miss Dobbins and child, Mr and Mrs. Page, Mr A Wright, Mr. J Martin, Surgn-Capt C J Laikie, Mr and Mrs Dunsdale, Mr. B J Petre, and D F R O Kearney. For Melbourne—Miss Atherton and Mrs Pritchard. For Yokohama—Mr M Brown. For Honkong—Lieut C Powne, Captain Cotton, Mr H C Maick, Mr M E Nemagil and Mr H E Proctor. For Shanghai—Mr Hirjikhorshed and Mr E C Banatwalla. For Colombo—Mr Bumpus, Mr Symington, Mr Bayliss, Mr Chrichton and Mr Locing.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

Bay of Bengal, Burma.—Alteration in position of Buoys:—Entrance to Rangoon River. "Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that following changes have taken place in marking the Spit below Elephant Point in the entrance to Rangoon River:

Upper Spit Buoy:—"This buoy is shifted S.E. and placed in 24 feet of water, reduced with the following bearings:—A line from the Telegraph Tower just touching Elephant Point Obelisk passes through this buoy. Elephant Point Obelisk—N. 67°-30 W. Eastern Grove Light-house—N. 39°-30 E.

Western Lump Buoy "This buoy is laid in the old position of the Centre Spit Buoy in 24 feet of water reduced.

Centre Spit Buoy:—"This buoy is shifted 3¾ cables S. 5° E. and placed in 20 feet of water, reduced with the following bearings:—Elephant Point Obelisk—N. 48°-00 W. Eastern Grove Light-house—N. 17°-45 E. Bearings are magnetic."

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Verawa (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, March 18.
	Shanghai (s)	Cubett	London, March 11.
	Armenia (s)	Haynes	Liverpool, March 9.

DEPARTURES

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, &c,
	Ancona (s)	Mudie	China.
	Dragoman (s)	Pole	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tuskar, Deacon for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Glenvich, Holman, for Trieste and Venice.
" Calder, Lockyer, for Persian Gulf.
" Goalpara, Kendall, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Armenia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
31	Malda s	Nash	Colombo, March 25.
	Kohinur s	Wright	Tuticorin, March 25.
April.			
1	Maharani s	Sandilands	Rangoon, March 19.
	Sokoto sp	Vaughan	New York, Dec 3.
2	Niobe s	Androvich	Colombo, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Steamers Kut Sang and Legislator; and Austro-Hungarian man-of-war Kaiserin Elisabeth.

March 31.—Steamers Maharaja, Kistna and Karamania; and barque Pauline.

April 1.—Steamers Booldana and Nairung; and ship Andromeda.

April 2.—Steamers Benwell Tower, Pentakota, Bancoora, City of Khios, Dalmally, Bucephalus and Baron Eli-Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 5.

For London.

Malvern s—80 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 47 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow; 37 cwts rubber, H Jamall; 150 cwts gum, 3 cwts ramputree and 3 cases nutmeg, S Thakersee; 10 bales woollen carpets, A M G Hoosen; 2,510 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 89 cwts coirfibre, K Mowjee and Co; 49 bales skins, H M Abha; 21 bales hides, B Esmall.

Rome s—2,705 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 42 cwts fishmaws, M L Khutow; 10 cwts ramputree, M L Assoo; 9 cases bristles, N V Curranee and Co; 6 cases tortoise shells 106 cwts olibanum and 16 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, N Mianee; 10 cwts almond seed, E H Moses; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Hamburg.

Quantock s—2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 3,315 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Leander s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Kt Templar s—725 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee.

Inchbarra s—42 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 125 cwts gum, Jaita Premjee; 3,999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

For Havre.

Kt of St George s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Marseilles.

Dragoman s—1,500 cwts teelseed and 803 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,499 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ataka s—10,000 cwts wheat, 1,999 cwts gingelly seed and 6,999 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Hanby s—9,998 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 5,002 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Tusker s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton and 506 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000½ cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, R Kaderbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 4,018 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

D Balduino s—8 bags buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy; 2 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

For Trieste.

Gisela s—660 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale woollen carpets, W Gurtler.

Glenvich s—220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 30 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 18 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 48 cwts cutchmoora, E Abdoola.

For Venice.

Glenvich s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Torredel Anunziata.

St Marnock s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Peracus.

Gisela s—730 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Odessa.

Kt Errant s 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli & Co; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Gisela s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s 56 cwts seelarus, E L Moolchand; 150 cwts ooplate and 24 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo; 42 cwts kismiss, D Mowjee; 10 cwts old iron, G Dyabhoy; 131 cwts raisins, M M Essabhoy; 32 cwts aloes, C Ramjee; 100 bales twist, B Hurdial; 174 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 250 bales twist, N B Mody & Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 235 bales twist, A Jamsetjee; 72 cwts kismiss, 52 cwts raisins, 52 cwts cloves and 250 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Ancona s—35 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing and Co; 1 case pearls, E Noordin and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium; Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 6 cwts genda horns, 10 cwts moyee teeth and 4 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Ancona s—75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 71 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 chests opium, N J Abraham and Co; 122 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 33 chests opium, Tata and Co; 23 chests opium, Sorabjee N T Talati and Co.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 50 bales twist, B Hurdial; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee; and Co; 15 bales piece-goods, A Jamsetjee.

For Kobe.

Ancona s—5 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to March 30, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892, to 25th March 1893	16,405,900
Balance to be remitted from 26th March to 31st March 1893	794,100

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St., Bombay.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. — "*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS *Bombay, Madras, Colombo.*

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS BY EMPLOYING Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder *The only medicine having obtained a reward.* CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS PREPARED BY Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL. BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

BLAIR'S

GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS LOXOTIS OPOPONAX FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer. 2 New Bond Street London

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Hamilton & Co

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3404 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 16, cash.

3405 G. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14, cash.

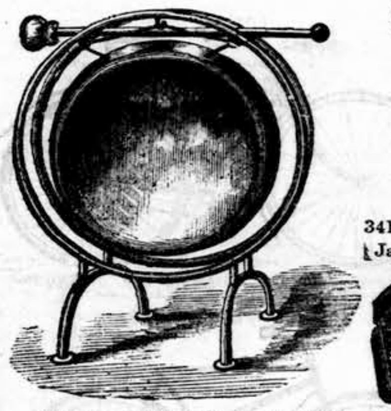
3406 G. Gold and Pear Brooch. Rs. 27, cash.

3407 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 65, cash.

3408 G. All Gold Bangle. Rs. 36, cash.

3409 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 36, cash.

3410 G. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.



3411 G. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33, cash.

3412 G. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

3413 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 14, cash.

3414 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for 'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

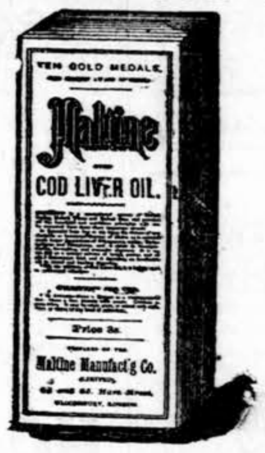
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.


TEN GOLD MEDALS
Maltine
COD LIVER OIL.
Maltine Manufact'g Co.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. (ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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NOTICES.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Serofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*.»
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS St-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

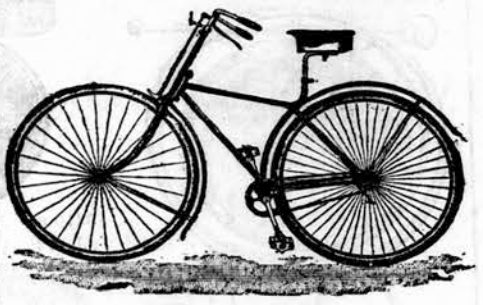
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN**, *Penang.*

THE
"PREMIER" CYCLES,
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

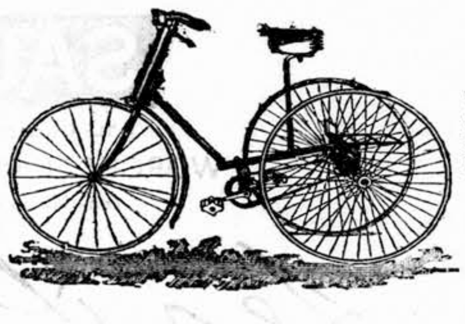
A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0

THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY'

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price .... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona...... Rs. 335 cash



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS,
CHILDREN,
AND
INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

BAHADUR CIGARS

THE public are cautioned against purchasing *spurious and worthless imitations* of the above Celebrated Brand of Sumatra covered Cigars. All genuine boxes have three distinctive outside labels, and our Firm's signature in red across the yellow label on the front of the box.

Purchasers should scrutinise every box they buy, and refuse any offered them, which do not answer this description.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

FANCY GLASSWARE.

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AND
BRACKET
ORNAMENTS!

TABLE
AND
BRACKET
ORNAMENTS!

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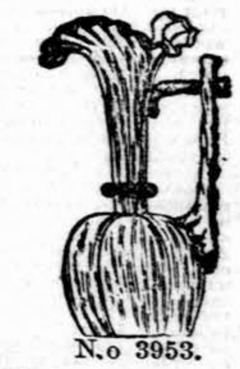
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No. 3881.

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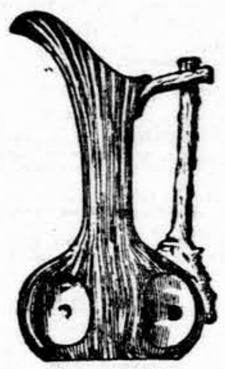
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The most varied assortment of English and Bohemian Glassware. Prices exceptionally low.

Illustrated Price List free by Post on application.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

No 4099.

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ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDALLISTS.
LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.
TRADE MARK.
LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW,
Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
Of all Stores & Dealers throughout India & the Colonies. LONDON BONDED CAVENDISH WORKS, 85, LONG ACRE, LONDON.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS.
Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and
TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLNTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to
VASELINE
and
CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | **MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.**

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC
ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA
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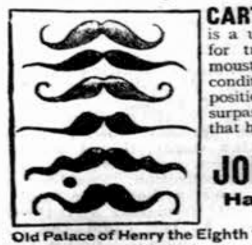

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